

PART II—Section 3**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).****MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS***New Delhi, the 24th March 1952*

S.R.O. 534.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, the Central Government hereby entrusts to the Governments of Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Orissa, with their consent, the functions of the Central Government under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), in relation to acquisition of land for the purposes of the Uplon within their respective territories.

[No. 123/50-Judl.]

E. C. GAYNOR, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi the 19th March 1952

S. R. O. 535.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department No. F.9/2/33- Establishments, dated the 9th January 1934, namely:—

For the heading "Civil Aviation Directorate" and the entries thereunder, the following heading and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT"

Assistant Aerodrome Officers, Aircraft Examiners, Assistant Communication Officers, Assistant Technical Officers, Store Superintendents, Administrative and Executive Officer, Medical Officers, Licensed Engineers, Instructors, Link Trainer.

Director General of Civil Aviation.	Director General of Civil Aviation.	All."
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[No. 7/4/32-Esta.]

S.E.O. 538.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department No. 9/19/30-Eats., dated the 27th February, 1932, namely :—

In the schedule annexed to the said rules, under the heading "Department of Communications" for the sub-heading "Civil Aviation Directorate" and the entries thereunder the following sub-heading and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT"

Office of the Director General of Civil Aviation

Assistant-in-charge, Assistant, Chief Draftsman, Accountant, Senior Draftsman, Librarian, Reporter, Stenographer, Senior Technical Assistant, and Junior Technical Assistant.	Director General.	Deputy Director General.	(i) to (v)	Director General.
Laboratory Assistant, Clerk, Draftsman, Tracer, Ferro-type printer, Staff Car Driver, Receptionist, Mechanic, Chargehand, Storekeeper, Steno-typist, Carpenter and Fitter.	Deputy Director General.	Director of Administration.	(i) to (v)	Secy., Ministry of Communications. Deputy Director General.
Record Sorter, Daftry, Jamadar, Peon, Sweeper, Laboratory Helper and Helper.	Director of Administration.	Director of Administration.	All	Deputy Director General.

Air Routes and Aerodromes Organisation

Divisional Accountant and Chargeman	Director General.	Deputy Director General.	(i) to (v)	Director General.
		Director General.	All.	Secy., Ministry of Communications.
Clerk, Storekeeper, Steno-typist, Aerodrome Operator, Flood Light Operator, M.T. Foreman, Fire Foreman, Fire Operator, M.T. Fitter Driver, M.T. Coach Painter, M.T. Driver, Carstaker, Electrical and Mechanical Supervisor, Tracer, M.T. Mistry, Machinist, M.T. Electrician, Battery Attendant and Carpenter.	Deputy Director General.	Controller of Aerodromes. Deputy Director General.	(i) to (v) All	Deputy Director General. Director General.
Traffic hand, Storeman, Daftry, Chowkidar, Khalasi, M.T. Cleaner, Peon, Sweeper and Lavatory Attendant, employed in the—				
(a) Offices of the Controllers of Aerodromes and Aerodrome Offices which are in charge of non-gazetted Government servants.	Controller of Aerodromes concerned.	Controller of Aerodromes concerned.	All	Deputy Director General.

Air Routes and Aerodromes Organisation—contd.

(b) Other Aerodrome Offices	Senior Aerodrome or Aerodrome or Assistant Aerodrome Officer concerned.	Senior Aerodrome or Aerodrome, or Assistant Aerodrome Officer concerned.	(i) to (v)	Controller of Aerodromes.
(c) Office of the Electrical and Mechanical Officer	Electrical and Mechanical Officer.	Controller of Aerodromes concerned. Electrical and Mechanical Officer. Director of Administration.	All (i) to (v) All	Deputy General. Director of Administration. Deputy General.

Inspection Organisation

Clerk, Stanographer and Steno-typist	Deputy Director General.	Director, Inspection office, Bangalore or Controller of Aeronautical Inspection concerned.	(i) to (v)	Deputy General.	Director
Daftry, Peon and Sweeper	Director, Inspection office Bangalore or Controller of Aeronautical Inspection, concerned.	Deputy Director General. Senior Aircraft Inspector in charge, Director, Inspection office, Bangalore or Controller of Aeronautical Inspection, concerned.	All (i) to (v) All	Director General. Deputy General.	Director

Civil Aviation Training Centre

Superintendent	Director General.	Deputy Director General.	(i) to (v)	Director General.
Clerk, Stenographer, Cashier, Storekeeper, Tracer, Draftsman-Artist, Technical Librarian, Meteorological Assistant, Compounder, Nurse, Supervisor, and Leaders, Non-Technical (Re-designated P. T. and Asstt. P. T. Instructors), M. T. Foreman, M. T. Fitter Driver, M. T. Driver, Painter, Charge-hand, Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Aircraft Mechanic, Link-Trainer Mechanic, Aircraft Radio Operator, Communication Assistant, Technical Assistant, Radio operator, Radio Technician, Cinema Operator, Carpenter, Fitter-cum-Turner, Instrument Repairer, Fitter Instructor, Airframe Demonstrator and Engine Demonstrator.	Deputy Director General.	Principal, Civil Aviation Training Centre. Deputy Director General.	(i) to (v) All	Secy., Ministry of Communications. Deputy Director General. Director General.

Stores Orderly, Assistant Aircraft Mechanic, M. T. Cleaner, M. T. Khalasi, Ward Servant, Nursing Orderly, Daftry, Jamadar, Peon, Orderly, Mali, Chowkidar, Sweeper and Mazdoor.	Principal, Civil Aviation Training Centre.	Principal, Civil Aviation Training Centre.	All	Deputy General.	Director
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Communication Organisation

Superintendent, Senior Draftsman, Accountant	Director General	Deputy Director General. Director General .	(i) to (v) All	Director General.	Secy., Ministry of Communications. Dy. Director General Director General.
Communication Assistant, Technical Assistant, Radio Technician, Radio Operator, Clerk, Typist, Steno-typist, Storekeeper, Junior Draftsman, Tracer, Ferro-type printer, Telephone Supervisor, Telephone Operator, Teleprinter Operator, M. T. Driver, Mistry, Wireless Mechanic, Mast Fitter, Painter, Crystal Mechanic, Tool Mechanic, Electrician, Instrument Mechanic, Fitter, Welder, Mast Lascar, Turner, Carpenter, Blacksmith and Tin-smith.	Deputy Director General.	Controller concerned. Deputy Director General.	(i) to (v) All		
Daftry, Peon, Storesman, Chowkidar, Cleaner, Electroplater, Waterman, and sweeper employed in the					
(a) Offices of the Controllers of Communication	Controller of Communication concerned.	Controller of Communication concerned.	All	Deputy General.	Director
(b) Office of the Controller, Radio Construction and Development Units.	Controller of Radio Construction and Development Units.	Controller of Radio Construction and Development Units.	All	Do.	
(c) Office of the Controller of Radio Stores	Controller of Radio Stores.	Controller of Radio Stores.	All	Do.	
(d) Communication Stations	Gazetted Officer in administrative charge of the Aeronautical Communication Station.	Gazetted Officer in administrative charge of the Aeronautical Communication Station. Controller of Communication concerned.	(i) to (v) All	Controller of Communication concerned. Deputy General."	Director

[No. F. 7/4/52-Esta.]
C. B. GULATI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the 19th March 1952

S.R.O. 537.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950, (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Kutch the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 (Bombay Act XXXIV of 1935), as at present in force in the State of Bombay, subject to the following modifications:—

Modifications

1. Throughout the Act except as otherwise provided:—
 - (a) for the words "State Government" the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted;
 - (b) for the word "Presidency" the words "State of Kutch" shall be substituted.
2. For sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 1, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—
 - "(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.
 - (3) It extends to the whole of the State of Kutch."
3. In section 2, clause (6) shall be omitted.
4. In sub-section (1) of section 3, for the first paragraph, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

"As from such date as the Chief Commissioner may by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf, a tax at the rates specified in such notification (not exceeding the maximum rates specified in the First Schedule) shall be levied on all motor vehicles used or kept for use in the State of Kutch."
5. Section 9 shall be omitted.
6. In section 13, for the words "Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the Second Class" the words "Magistrate of the First Class" shall be substituted.
7. In section 14, the words "after the commencement of this Act" and the first proviso shall be omitted.
8. Section 15 shall be omitted.
9. In section 16 the words and figures 'other than the Bombay Ferries Act, 1868' shall be omitted.
10. In section 18, the portion beginning with the words "Every notification issued under this section....." and ending with the words ".....have come into force" shall be omitted.
11. Sub-section (4) of section 20 shall be omitted.
12. Section 22 shall be omitted.
13. Schedule II shall be omitted.

ANNEXURE

The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935, (Bombay Act XXXIV of 1935), as modified by this notification.

BOMBAY ACT No. XXXIV of 1935

[THE BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT, 1935]

An Act to provide for the imposition of a tax on motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose a tax on motor vehicles in the State of Kutch and to provide for certain other purposes hereinafter appearing; And whereas the previous sanction of the President required under sub-section (3) of section 80A of the Government of India Act (5 and 6. Geo. V. c 61) and the previous sanction of the Governor required under section 80C of the said Act have been obtained for the passing of this Act: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, commencement and extent.—(1) This Act may be called the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

(3) It extends to the whole of the State of Kutch.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Certificate of taxation" means a certificate issued under sub-section (3) of section 3 showing the rate at which the tax is leviable and the periods for which the tax has been paid;

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(3) "Local authority" includes a cantonment authority within the meaning of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924);

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(5) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

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(8) "Quarter" means a period of three months commencing from the 1st day of January, the 1st day of April, the 1st day of July or the 1st day of October in each year and the term "quarterly" shall be construed accordingly;

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(10) "Registered owner" means the person in whose name a motor vehicle is registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939);

(11) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to this Act;

(12) "Tax" means a tax imposed under this Act;

(12A) "Tax Token" means a token issued under sub-section (3) of section 3 showing that the amount of tax has been paid and includes a fresh tax token issued in place of the original token under sub-section (2) of section 6;

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(14) "Year" means a financial year;

(15) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 IV of 1939.

3. **Levy of tax.**—(1) As from such date as the Chief Commissioner may by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf, a tax at the rates specified in such notification (not exceeding the maximum rates specified in the First Schedule) shall be levied on all motor vehicle used or kept for use in the State of Kutch:

Provided that in the case of motor vehicles kept by a dealer in, or manufacturer of, such vehicles for the purposes of trade, the tax shall only be levied and paid by such dealer or manufacturer on vehicles permitted to be used on roads in the manner prescribed by rules made under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, IV of 1939.

(2) The tax leviable under sub-section (1) shall be paid in advance by every registered owner of, or any person having possession or control of, a motor vehicle—

(i) annually at the rates fixed by the Chief Commissioner under sub-section (1), or

(ii) for one or more quarters on payment for each such quarter at one-fourth of the annual rates referred to in clause (i) plus six and one-fourth per centum, or

(iii) for any period less than a quarter, expiring on the last date of any quarter, at the quarterly rates referred to in clause (ii) less one-twelfth of the annual rate of the tax for every complete calendar month which has expired during such quarter:

* * * * *

Provided that in calculating the amount due under this sub-section for any period less than one year, the fraction of a rupee less than 8 annas shall be counted as 8 annas and the fraction of a rupee exceeding 8 annas shall be counted as a rupee.

(3) When the tax leviable under this section in respect of any motor vehicle is paid, the registering authority shall issue to the person paying the tax a token in the prescribed form showing that such tax has been paid. The registering authority shall also issue to such person a certificate of taxation showing the rate at which the tax is leviable and the period for which the tax has been paid in respect of such motor vehicle or if a certificate of taxation has been already issued in respect of such motor vehicle, cause an entry about such payment to be made in such certificate of taxation.

4. [Grant or renewal of registration certificates.] Repealed by Bom. 3 of 1940, s.4, read with Bom. 40 of 1947, s.2.

5. **Refund of tax.**—(1) When any person has paid the annual tax in advance in respect of a motor vehicle and has produced a certificate signed by a registering authority stating that the tax token and the certificate of taxation issued in respect of such vehicle have been surrendered, he shall be entitled to a refund, subject to such conditions as may be notified by the Chief Commissioner in the Official Gazette firstly, in respect of the quarter or quarters which may not have commenced when the tax token and the certificate of taxation are surrendered, of a sum equal to the difference between the sum paid as annual tax and the sum which would have been payable at the quarterly rate, for every quarter which has expired when, and the quarter in which, the tax token and the certificate of taxation are surrendered and secondly, in respect of any unexpired portion of a quarter in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section as if he had paid the tax for that quarter at the quarterly rate.

(2) When any person has paid the quarterly tax in advance in respect of a motor vehicle and has produced a certificate signed by a registering authority stating that the tax token and the certificate of taxation issued in respect of such vehicle have been surrendered, he shall be entitled to a refund, subject to such conditions as may be notified by the Chief Commissioner in the Official Gazette for each complete calendar month in the period for which such tax has been paid and which has not commenced on the date on which the tax token and the certificate of taxation are surrendered, of a sum equal to one-twelfth of the annual rate of the tax leviable in respect of such vehicle.

(3) When any person has paid the tax in advance in respect of a motor vehicle, he shall be entitled, on the production of a certificate signed by a registering authority stating that an application for the registration of such vehicle has been refused, to a refund of the tax paid.

(4) When a motor vehicle in respect of which the tax has been paid is altered in such manner as to cause it to become a vehicle in respect of which the tax is leviable at a lower rate, the person who has paid such tax shall be entitled on the production of a certificate signed by a registering authority stating that the vehicle has been so altered to a refund of a sum equal to the difference between the amount which would be refundable to him in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) on the surrender of the tax token and the certificate of taxation and the amount of the tax leviable on such vehicle at the lower rate.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) a person shall be entitled to a refund of the tax as provided in the said sub-sections on the production of a certificate signed by a registering authority stating that such authority is satisfied that—

- (a) such person has, for reasons beyond his control, not been able to surrender the tax token or the certificate of taxation, and
- (b) the vehicle in respect of which the refund of the tax is claimed shall not be used in any public place during the period for which such refund is claimed.

5A. **Refund of tax in respect of motor vehicles not used in public places.**—When any person has paid the tax in respect of a motor vehicle, he shall be entitled to a refund of the same as provided in sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 on the production of a certificate signed by a registering authority stating that such authority is satisfied that the vehicle in respect of which the refund of the tax is claimed has not been used in any public place during the period for which such refund is claimed.

6. **Declaration by person having possession or control of a motor vehicle.**—(1) Every registered owner of, or person who has possession or control of, a motor vehicle used or kept for use in the State of Kutch shall fill up and sign a declaration in the prescribed form, stating the prescribed particulars and shall deliver within the prescribed time the declaration so filled up and signed to a registering authority and shall pay to the registering authority the tax which he appears by such declaration to be liable to pay in respect of such vehicle.

(2) When a motor vehicle used or kept for use is altered or is proposed to be used in such manner as to render the registered owner or person who has been in possession or control of such vehicle liable to the payment of an additional tax under section 7, such owner or person shall fill up and sign an additional declaration in the prescribed form, showing the nature of the alteration made or of such use and containing the prescribed particulars and shall deliver such additional declaration so filled up and signed together with the tax token and

the certificate of taxation in respect of the motor vehicle so altered or proposed to be so used to a registering authority and shall pay to the registering authority the additional tax payable under section 7 which he appears by such additional declaration to be liable to pay in respect of such vehicle. On receipt of such additional tax, the registering authority shall issue to such owner or person a fresh tax token in place of the original token and shall cause an entry about such payment to be made in the certificate of taxation.

(3) Such owner or person shall, at the time of making payment of the tax under sub-section (1) or of the additional tax under sub-section (2), produce before the registering authority a valid certificate of insurance in respect of the vehicle complying with the requirements of Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles, Act, 1939, IV of 1939.

7. Payment of additional tax.—When any motor vehicle in respect of which a tax has been paid is altered, or proposed to be used in such manner as to cause the vehicle to become a vehicle in respect of which a higher rate of tax is payable, the registered owner or person who is in possession or control of such vehicle shall pay an additional tax of a sum which is equal to the difference between the tax already paid, and the tax which is payable in respect of such vehicle for the period for which the higher rate of tax is payable in consequence of its being altered or so proposed to be used and the registering authority shall not grant a fresh tax token in respect of such vehicle so altered or proposed to be so used until such amount of tax has been paid.

7A. Liability to pay arrears of tax of persons succeeding to the ownership, possession or control of motor vehicles.—(1) If the tax leviable in respect of any motor vehicle remains unpaid by any person liable for the payment thereof and such person before having paid the tax has transferred the ownership of such vehicle or has ceased to be in possession or control of such vehicle, the person to whom the ownership of the vehicle has been transferred or the person who has possession or control of such vehicle shall be liable to pay the said tax to the registering authority.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect the liability to pay the said tax of the person who has transferred the ownership or has ceased to be in possession or control of such vehicle.

8. Power of police officer to stop a motor vehicle.—(1) Any police officer in uniform, not below such rank as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, may require the driver of any motor vehicle in any public place to stop such vehicle and cause it to remain stationary so long as may reasonably be necessary for the purpose of satisfying himself that the amount of the tax due in accordance with the provisions of this Act in respect of such vehicle has been paid.

(2) Any person failing to stop a motor vehicle when required to do so by a police officer under sub-section (1) shall, on conviction, be punishable with the same penalty as provided in section 12.

10. Penalty for possession or control of motor vehicle without payment of tax and for incomplete and untrue declaration.—(1) whoever—

(a) as a registered owner or otherwise has possession or control of any motor vehicle used or kept for use without having paid the amount of the tax or additional tax due in accordance with the provisions of this Act in respect of such vehicle, or

(b) delivers a declaration or additional declaration wherein the particulars required by or under this Act to be therein set forth are not fully and truly stated shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which shall not be less than a sum equal to the quarterly tax payable in respect of such vehicle and which may extend to a sum equal to the annual tax payable in respect of such vehicle; and in the event of such person having been previously convicted of an offence under this section with fine which shall not be less than a sum equal to the tax payable in respect of such vehicle for two quarters and which may extend to a sum equal to twice the annual tax payable in respect of such vehicle; and the amount of any tax due shall be recoverable as if it were a fine

(2) It shall be lawful for any person who is accused of an offence under this section to pay as penalty in the prescribed manner and in the prescribed time and to the prescribed officer by way of composition for the offence with which he is accused such sum as may be prescribed. On payment by such person of such sum together with the amount of tax due, if any, such person, if in custody, shall be set at liberty and if any proceedings in any criminal court have been instituted against such person in respect of such offence the composition shall be deemed

to amount to an acquittal and no further criminal proceedings shall be taken against such person in respect of such offence.

11. Tax recoverable as arrear of land revenue.—Any tax due under this Act shall be recoverable in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

12. Other penalties.—Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder shall, on conviction, if no other penalty is elsewhere provided in this Act or the rules for such a contravention, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and in the event of such person having been previously convicted of an offence under this Act or any rule made thereunder with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

13. Trial of offences.—No court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try an offence punishable under this Act.

14. Levy of toll on certain bridges.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, it shall be lawful—

(a) for the Chief Commissioner or any local board to levy tolls on vehicles, animals and persons, or

(b) for any other local authority to levy tolls on motor vehicles or trailers, under any other law for the time being in force, on any bridge constructed, reconstructed or repaired by the Chief Commissioner, local board or other local authority, as the case may be;

Provided further that such toll shall be levied only at such rate and for such period as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be necessary for the recovery of the amount expended upon the construction, reconstruction or repairs, as the case may be, of such bridge or such portion of the said amount as the Chief Commissioner may determine.

16. Modification of leases.—(1) Where, before the commencement of this Act, the collection of tolls leviable at any toll station has been leased to any person under any law for the time being in force, and the lease relates wholly or in part to any period subsequent to the commencement of this Act, the amount which the lessee has contracted to pay to the local authority concerned or to the Chief Commissioner shall be reduced by the amount of the loss suffered by him in consequence of this Act having come into force.

(2) If the lessee and the local authority are unable to agree as to the amount of such loss or if any other dispute arises between them as to the effect of this Act on the contract of lease, such dispute shall be decided by the Collector of the district, and any such dispute arising between the Chief Commissioner and their lessee shall be decided by the Chief Commissioner. The decision of the Collector or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be final.

17. Protection for bona fide acts.—No prosecution, suit or other proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

18. Exemptions.—The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt either totally or partially any motor vehicle or class of motor vehicles from the payment of the tax.

19. Exemption of motor vehicles used for agriculture.—All motor vehicles designed and used solely for carrying out agricultural operations on farms or farm lands shall be exempt from the payment of the tax.

Explanation—For the purpose of this section the expression “agricultural operation” shall mean tilling, sowing, harvesting, crushing of agricultural produce or any other similar operation carried out for the purpose of agriculture but shall not include the transportation of persons or materials for the purpose of agriculture or the transportation of agricultural produce.

19A. Appeal.—Any person, who is aggrieved by any order of a registering authority made under this Act, may, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, appeal to the prescribed authority.

20. Power to make rules.—(1) The Chief Commissioner may, subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Chief Commissioner may make rules for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) to prescribe the manner in which the tax shall be paid;

- (b) to prescribe the form of any token declaration or certificate, the particulars to be stated therein and the time within which the declaration shall be delivered;
- (c) to regulate the manner in which refunds or deductions or exemptions may be claimed;
- (d) to specify the police officers employed to exercise power under section 8;
- (e) to prescribe the amount of penalty payable under sub-section (2) of section 10, the manner in which, the time within which and the officer to whom, such penalty shall be paid;
- (f) to provide for the total or partial exemption from liability to payment of the tax of any motor vehicle brought into the State of Kutch by any person visiting the State of Kutch or making a temporary stay therein, the time within which the declaration shall be made by any such person, the amount which shall be payable on account of such vehicle and the token which any such vehicle shall carry;
- (g) the time within which, the manner in which and the authority to which an appeal may be made under section 19A;
- (h) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette:

Provided that when in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner such modification or rescission is likely to defeat or frustrate any of the purposes of this Act, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette declare that the modification or rescission shall have no effect and thereupon the rule shall remain in force as if it had not been modified or rescinded.

[Existing certificates deemed to be cancelled unless application for fresh certificate made within certain time and this Act not to affect past liability.]
Repealed by Bom. 3 of 1940, s. 14, read with Bom. 40 of 1947.

[Levy of registration fees under Act VIII of 1914 after passing of this Act.]
Repealed by Bom. 3 of 1940, s. 14, read with Bom. 40 of 1947.

SCHEDULE

(See section 3.)

	Maximum annual rate of tax. Rs.
A.—Motor vehicles fitted solely with pneumatic tyres:—	
I.—Motor cycles and tricycles (including motor-scooters and cycles with attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight, unladen:—	
(a) Cycles not exceeding 200 lbs. in weight, unladen	18
(b) Cycles exceeding 200 lbs. in weight, unladen	24
(c) Tricycles	24
(d) Cycles or tricycles used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, in addition to above rates	3
II.—Motor vehicles not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen adapted and used for invalids	5
III.—Motor Vehicles (including tricycles) weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen used for the transport of haulage of goods or materials:—	
(a) Vehicles the registered laden weight of which does not exceed 30 cwt.	150
(b) Vehicles the registered laden weight of which exceeds 30 cwt. but does not exceed 60 cwt.	240
(c) Vehicles the registered laden weight of which exceeds 60 cwt. but does not exceed 90 cwt.	360
(d) Vehicles the registered laden weight of which exceeds 90 cwt. but does not exceed 120 cwt.	480
(e) Vehicles the registered laden weight of which exceeds 120 cwt. but does not exceed 150 cwt.	600

C.—Motor vehicles visiting the State of Kutch	The rates prescribed in the rules.
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Maximum
annual rate
of tax
Rs.

D.—Dealers in or Manufacturers of motor vehicles.

For a general licence—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) in respect of any seven or less number of motor vehicles ... | 300 |
| (2) in respect of any additional seven or less number of motor vehicles | 300 |

[No. 59-J.]

New Delhi, the 26th March 1952

S.R.O. 538.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 101 of the Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948), the Central Government hereby specifies the 7th day of April, 1952, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the areas in the State of Vindhya Pradesh specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE

1. Hanumana.
2. Chakghat.

[No. 78-J.]

A. N. SACHDEV, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th March 1952

S.R.O. 539.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (3) of Article 202 of the Constitution, as applied by sub-clause (1) of clause (10) of Article 238 thereof to the States in Part B of the First Schedule, the President is pleased to determine that for the financial year 1952-53 the expenditure relating to the office of the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad in respect of the Secretariat Staff shall be an amount not exceeding Rs. 45,000/-.

[No. 73-H.]

V. VISWANATHAN, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

New Delhi, the 22nd March 1952

S.R.O. 540.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 and clause (5) of Article 148 of the Constitution, the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

In rule 26 of the said Rules:—

- (i) in clause (b), after the word "post" where it occurs for the first time the words, letter, brackets and figures "other than a post carrying less pay referred to in clause (a) of rule 15" shall be inserted;
- (ii) in clause (d)—
 - (a) after the words "Government Servants" the word "substantive" shall be inserted;
 - (b) after the word "post" where it occurs for the second time, the words, letter, brackets and figures "other than a post carrying less pay referred to in clause (a) of rule 15" shall be inserted.

[No. F.11(6)-Est.III/51.]

S. K. MAJUMDAR, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S.R.O. 541.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), and on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, the Central Government hereby declares that the provisions of clause (iv) of section 12 of the said Act shall not apply to the Bank of Kawardha, Ltd., Kawardha, in so far as they relate to the voting rights of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[No. D. No. 1107-FI/52.]

S. K. SEN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 21st March 1952

S.R.O. 542.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts camoquin tablets, assessable under Item No. 28 of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), from the Customs duty leviable thereon.

[No. 39.]

E. RAJARAM RAO, Joint Secy.

DANGEROUS DRUGS

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S.R.O. 543.—In pursuance of clause (a) of rule 2 of the Central Opium Rules, 1931, the Central Government hereby defines the tracts specified in the Schedule annexed hereto as the tracts in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan within which poppy may be cultivated on account of Government during the period ending with the 30th September, 1952:—

SCHEDULE

State of Uttar Pradesh

<i>Designation of Tract</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Tehsil/Pargana</i>
1. Ghazipur Opium Circle . . .	Ghazipur . . .	Zamania, Shadiabad, Pachotar, Zahurabad, Ghazipur, Dehma, Mohammadabad, Bahariabad and Saidpur.	
	Banaras . . .	Barah, Mahaich, Narwan, Majhwar, Barhwal and Mahurai.	
	Azamgarh . . .	Bolha, Atraulia, Sagari, Ghoshi, Mohammadabad (Gohna).	
	Ballia . . .	Sikandarpur East, Sikandarpur West, Bha-daon, Ballia, Kharid, Kopachit West, Kopachit East and Lakhneshwar.	
	Gorakhpur . . .	Chillupar, Bhauwapar, Unaola and Dhuripar.	
	Deoria . . .	Sylhet and Salempur.	
2. Faizabad Opium Circle . . .	Faizabad . . .	Mangulsi, Khandasa, Bath and Amsin.	
	Basti . . .	Amorha.	
	Gonda . . .	Nawabganj, Mahadewa, Digair, Gwarich, Pahrapur, Mankapur, Sadullahanagar, Burhapar, Utraula, Balrampur, Gonda, Babhinpar.	

<i>Designation of Tract</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Tehsil/Pargana</i>
3. Bara Banki Opium Circle . . .	Bara Banki .	Rudauli, Baddusarai, Daryabad, Ramnagar, Nawabganj, Partabganj, Dewa, Satrik, Kuchi, Bhitauli, Mohammadpur, Mawni, Siddhaur, Subeha, Haidergarh and Fetahpur.	
4. Bareilly Opium Circle . . .	Bareilly .	Sancha, Ballia, Faridpur, Sirauli, Siraul North, Aonla, Bareilly, Shahi (Tehsil Bareilly), Shahi (Tehsil Baheri) and Richha.	
5. Shahjahanpur Opium Circle . . .	Shahajahanpur	Nigohi, Tilhar, Kant, Khara, Bahhera, Katra (Miranpur), Jalalpur and Jalalabad.	

PART II

State of Madhya Bharat

Mandsaur Opium Circle . . .	Mandsaur .	Mandsaur.	
Malhargarh Opium Circle . . .	Mandsaur .	Malhargarh.	
Necmunch Opium Circle . . .	Mandsaur .	Necmunch, Jawad.	
Sitarnau Opium Circle . . .	Mandsaur .	Sitarnau.	
Shamgarh Opium Circle . . .	Mandsaur .	Mansaa, Bhanpura, Garoth.	
Ratlam Opium Circle. . .	Ratlam .	Ratlam, Sailada, Jaora, Alot.	
	Shahjahanpur	Agar, Susner.	
	Dewas .	Dewas.	

PART III

State of Rajasthan

Chhabra Opium Circle . . .	Kotah .	Atru, Chhabra, Chhapabarod.	
Jhalwar Opium Circle . . .	Jhalwar .	Jhalarpatan (excluding Asnawar), Pach Pehar, Pirwa, Gangdhar, Dag.	
	Kotah .	Ramganj Mandi, Chechat.	
Aklara Opium Circle . . .	Jhalawar .	Manoharthana, Aklara, Bakani, Asnawar, Khanpur.	
	Kotah .	Sangod.	
Partapgarh Opium Circle . . .	Chittorgarh .	Chittorgarh, Nimabahera, Partabgarh, Achnera, Bhadesar, Bari Sadri, Choti Sadri, Gangarar, Kapsin, Rushmi, Begun.	
	Bhilwara .	Bijolia.	

[No. 1]

S.R.O. 544.—In pursuance of clause (a) of rule 2 of the Central Opium Rules, 1934, the Central Government hereby defines the tracts specified in the Schedule annexed hereto as the tracts in the States of Himachal Pradesh, within which poppy may be cultivated on account of Government during the period ending with the 30th September, 1952:—

SCHEDULE

<i>Designation of Tract</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Extent</i>	<i>Pargana</i>
The Jubbal Opium Sub-Circle . . .	1. Mahasu .	(i) Rampur Tehsil (excluding Pargana Dodra Kwar) of Rampur Bushahr Sub-Division. (ii) Jubbal, Chopal and Rohru Tehsils of Jubbal Sub-Division. (iii) Pargana Seraj (Khaneti) and Darkoti of kotkhai Sub-Tehsil of Theog Tehsil.	
The Nehan Opium Sub-Circle . . .	2. Sirmur. .	(i) Parganas Kurli, Mohal (Kangra), Uparla Lodhi, Kangra, Palui of Tehsil Rainka. (ii) Parganas Raghua, Mandar, Pajhota, Karli Dharti and Newari of Tehsil Pachhad.	

[No. 2]

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 26th March 1952

S.R.O. 515.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. S.R.O. 5 dated the 5th January 1952, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words "by Saddiq Haroon Sadiq of Lahore (Pakistan)" the words "by Maulana Muhammad Sadiq Husain Saheb Sadiq Siddiqi Sardhanvi of Lahore (Pakistan)" shall be substituted.

[No. 40.]

D. P. ANAND, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (COMMUNICATIONS)

New Delhi, the 17th March. 1952.

S.R.O. 546.—The President hereby directs that, with effect from 1st April 1952, the following further amendments shall be made in the Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, namely:—

In the said Rules—

1. In rule 10 of the said Rules and in Notes 1 and 2 below it for the letters and figures "Rs. 10,000", wherever they occur, the letters and figures "Rs. 15,000", shall be substituted.

2. In rule 11 and in Note 1 below it for the letters and figures "Rs. 10,000", wherever they occur, the letters and figures "Rs. 15,000" shall be substituted.

3. In rule 11-A of the said Rules, for the letters and figures "Rs. 10,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 15,000" shall be substituted, and for the letters and figures "Rs. 20,000", the letters and figures "Rs. 30,000" shall be substituted.

4. For rule 29 of the said rules and for notes 1, 2, 3 and 4 below it the following rule and Notes shall be substituted, namely:—

"29. Interest will be allowed until further orders—

(1) On all accounts, other than those mentioned in rules 42, 44, 45 and 45-B, at 2 per cent. per annum on any balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000 and at 1½ per cent. on the remainder of the balance in excess of Rs. 10,000.

(2) at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum on all other accounts.

This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month, provided that

(i) interest shall be allowed only on sums of complete rupees, and it shall be calculated to the nearest anna,

(ii) no interest shall be allowed on an account during a month if the balance at its credit falls below Rs. 25 at any time between the fourth day and the last day of a month,

(iii) no interest will be allowed on an account if the amount of interest accrued on it during a year is less than eight annas,

(iv) no interest will be allowed on an account on any sum in excess of Rs. 15,000, or in the case of a joint account opened under rule 5-A, on any sum in excess of Rs. 30,000.

NOTE 1.—When an order has been issued to close an account, interest ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which the order is issued (see end of rule 33).

NOTE 2.—Interest on the account of a deceased depositor ceases to accrue from the first day of the month in which notice is issued to the person or persons recognised by the Post Master General or the Head Postmaster (see rule 37) as entitled to receive the balance of the account. No interest will be allowed on money deposited after his death in the account of a deceased depositor.

NOTE 3.—Interest will be allowed on the excess over the prescribed annual and maximum limits in the case of deposits contemplated in notes 3 and 2 under rules 10 and 11 respectively.

5. In rule 42, for clause (1), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) The annual or the maximum limit of Rs. 15,000 for deposits (see rules 10 and 11) as well as the maximum limit of Rs. 15,000 for calculation of interest (see rule 29) do not apply to public accounts.”

6. In clause (i) of rule 44, for the letters and figures “Rs. 10,000” wherever they occur, the letters and figures “Rs. 15,000” shall be substituted.

7. In clauses (c) and (h) of rule 45, for the letters and figures “Rs. 10,000”, the letters and figures “Rs. 15,000”, shall be substituted.

8. In clause (b) of rule 45-A, for the letters and figures “Rs. 10,000”, wherever they occur, the letters and figures “Rs. 15,000”, shall be substituted.

[No. D.1488-C.I/52.]

R. NARAYANASWAMI, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Bombay, the 20th March 1952

S.R.O. 547.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Cotton Control Order, 1950, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. S.R.O. 1618, dated the 20th October, 1951, namely:—

In the said Notification in Schedule B after the entry relating to “Karunganni” cotton in the Madras State, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kutch State	Cutch	22/32"	Extra-Super-Fine	Rs. 750/- per candy of 784 lbs.	

[No. 44(25)-CT(A)/51(XXIX).]

S.R.O. 548.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Clause 6 of the Cotton Control Order, 1950, I hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. S.R.O. 1793, dated the 21st November, 1951, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Notification after the entry “The Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Chittoor, Chinglepet, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara of the Madras State”, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

“Kutch State”

[No. 44(25)-CT(A)/51(XXX).]

T. SWAMINATHAN, Textile Commr.

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy.

CENTRAL TEA BOARD

New Delhi, the 26th March, 1952

S.R.O. 549.—In pursuance of Section 4 of the Central Tea Board Act, 1949 (XIII of 1949), the Central Government is pleased to notify that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has nominated Shri S. P. Pande, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Industries Department, as a member of the Central Tea Board, *vice* Shri B. K. Ghoshal, resigned.

2. Shri S. P. Pande shall hold office for a term of three years with effect from the date of this notification.

[No. 94(1)Plant(Tea)/52.]

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 26th March 1952

S.R.O. 550.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VII of 1942), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. 13(1)-I(6)/50, dated the 12th June, 1950, the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Mysore Government, hereby nominate Sri M. K. Appajappa, Director of Agriculture, Mysore, as a member of the Indian Coffee Board, vice Sri K. H. Srinivasan, resigned.

[No. 13(2)-Plt/50.]

N. V. RAO, Dy. Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 20th March, 1952

S.R.O. 551.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September, 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of Soda Ash imported from United States of America, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum prices for 71432 Cwts. of soda ash imported per s.s. 'HAWAININ RETAILER' during February, 1952, by Messrs. Jiva Kuka and Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Variety of soda ash	Maximum price that may be charged by the importer	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by a wholesale dealer	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer
Soda ash	Rs. 25-4-0 per cwt. Ex-godown/F.O. R. Bombay.	The price specified in Column 2 plus (a) actual rail-way freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Bombay to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 3 plus a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 4 plus a margin not exceeding Rs.1-12-0 per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes such as Sales Tax, Octroi etc., which may be charged extra.

[No. PC-7(8)/52.]

S.R.O. 552.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum prices of soda ash imported from France, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum prices for 200 Metric tons of soda ash imported per s.s. 'LOODRECHET' during January 1952 by Messrs. Kajaria Sons Ltd., 32 Armenian Street, Calcutta (I).

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Variety of Soda ash	Maximum price that may be charged by an importer	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by a wholesale dealer	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer.
Soda Ash (Light)]	Rs. 24-14-0 per cwt. Ex-godown F.O.R. Calcutta.	The price specified in column 2 plus (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Calcutta to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 3 plus a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 4 plus a margin not exceeding Rs. 1-12-0 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes, such as Sales Tax, Octroi etc., which may be charged extra.

[No. PC-7(22)/51.]

S.R.O. 553.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of soda ash imported from the United States of America, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum prices for 200 short tons of soda ash imported per s.s. 'CITY OF OXFORD' during January 1952, by Messrs. Kajarla Sons Ltd., 32 Armenian Street, Calcutta.

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Variety of Soda Ash	Maximum price that may be charged by an importer	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by a wholesale dealer	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer
Soda Ash (Light).	Rs. 24-2-0 per cwt. Ex-godown/ F.O.R. Calcutta.	The price specified in column 2 plus (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Calcutta to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 3 plus a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 4 plus a margin not exceeding Rs. 1-12-0 per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes, such as Sales Tax, Octroi etc., which may be charged extra.

[No. PC-7(22)/51.]

New Delhi, the 24th March 1952

S.R.O. 554.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of price of soda ash imported from the France, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum prices for 3937 Cwts. of soda ash imported per s.s. 'BAXTERGATE' during the month of December 1951 by the Indian Commercial Company Limited, 45/47 Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Variety of soda ash.	* Maximum price that may be charged by the importer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by a whole-sale dealer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer
Soda Ash (Heavy)	Rs. 25-13-0 per cwt. Ex-godown/ F.O.O.R. Bombay.	The price specified in Column 2 <i>plus</i> (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Bombay to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 3 <i>plus</i> a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 4 <i>plus</i> a margin not exceeding Rs. 1-12-0 per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes, such as Sales Tax, Octroi etc., which may be charged extra.

[No. PC-7(16)/51.]

S.R.O. 555.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of Caustic Soda imported from the United States of America, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum prices, for 108 drums of caustic soda (Solid) imported per s.s. 'Flying Clipper' during January 1952 by Messrs. N. Manseta and Brothers, 165 Lohar Chawl, Bombay (2).

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Variety of caustic soda.	Maximum price that may be charged by the importer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by a whole sale dealer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer.
Caustic soda (Solid)	Rs. 37 8 0 per cwt. Ex-godown/ F.O.R. Bombay.	The price specified in Column 2 <i>plus</i> (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Bombay to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 3 <i>plus</i> a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 4 <i>plus</i> a margin not exceeding Rs. 1-12 0 per cwt.

NOTE.—These price are exclusive of local taxes, such as Sales Tax, Octroi, etc., which may be charged extra.

[No. PC-7(18)/51.]

P. S. SUNDARAM, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 24th March 1952

S.R.O. 556.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 11 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Ministry of Agriculture Notification S.R.O. 792, dated, 19th October 1950.—

In "The Schedule" to the said Notification,
Under the column "Designation of Officer"

After the entry "Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies, at Trivandrum and Ernadulam",

Add "All State Grain Purchase Tahsildars and Assistant Supply Officers in Travancore-Cochin".

Under the column "Extent of Powers" against the above entry,

Add "All except in respect of producers of sugar by vacuum pan process".

[No. SV-105(3)/51-III.]

S.R.O. 557.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 11 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order 1950, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Ministry of Agriculture Notification S.R.O. 792-A, dated the 19th October, 1950:—

In "The Schedule" to the said Notification,

Against item "16. Travancore and Cochin", under column (2)—

Add "(iv) All State Grain Purchase Tahsildars and Assistant Supply Officers in Travancore-Cochin"

Against the above entry under column (3)—

Add "6, 7(II) and 8"

[No. SV-105(3)/51-III.]

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S.R.O. 558.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 11 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order 1950, the Central Government, subject to any general or special orders which may from time to time be issued by it in this behalf, is pleased to

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direct that the powers under clause 3 of the said Order shall also be exercisable by the Cane Commissioner U.P. for the purpose of allowing deduction in the minimum price of sugarcane fixed under Government of India Ministry of Food and Agriculture Notification No. SRO 1597, dated the 18th October 1951 for the 1951-52 crushing season, in the interest of the growers and for reasons specified under Rule 20(8) of the Uttar Pradesh Sugar Factories Control Rules, 1938, as amended from time to time

[No. SV-101(1-1)/51-52.]

P. A. GOPALAKRISHNAN, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 18th March 1952

S.R.O. 559.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Drug (Control Act, 1950 (XXVI of 1950), it is hereby notified for general information that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the following drugs, namely:

ADRENOCORTICOTROPIC HORMONE (ACTH)

Cortisone.

[No. F.6-2/52-MS.]

New Delhi, the 19th March 1952

S.R.O. 560.—The following draft of further amendments to the Drugs Rules, 1945, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), is published as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 22nd June, 1952.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In section (D) of Part IV of Schedule F of the said Rules,

- (a) in clause 3 for the figures '300', '3,000' '1,600', '16,000' the figures '150', '1,500', '800', '8,000' respectively shall be substituted.
- (b) in clause 4(2) for the figures '600' the figures '300' shall be substituted.
- (c) in clause 5 the asterisk "*" and the relevant footnote shall be omitted.
- (d) in clause 7(c) the Mark "+" and the relevant footnote shall be omitted and for the words 'equivalent to one half of those numbers of American units' the words 'in terms of International units (1950)' shall be substituted.

[No. F.1-1/52-DS.]

New Delhi, the 20th March 1952

S.R.O. 561.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (XII of 1950), the Central Government hereby directs that after item 4 of the Schedule to the said Act, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

- "5. The emblems of the St. John Ambulance Association (India), and the St. John Ambulance Brigade (India), consisting of the device of a white eight pointed cross embellished in the four principal angles alternatively with a lion passant quadrant and a unicorn passant, whether or not the device is surrounded or accompanied by concentric circles or other decoration or by lettering".

[No. F. 28-58/51-MIL.]

J. N. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th March 1952

S.R.O. 562.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 10 and section 15 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947), the Indian Nursing Council has declared that the following qualification shall be a recognised higher qualification for the purpose of the said Act:—

Diploma granted by the Christian Medical College, School of Nursing, Vellore, in post certificate Nursing.

[No. F.2-7/51-ML.]

S. DEVANATH, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th March 1952

S.R.O. 563.—In pursuance of clause (7) of rule 2 of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No F.2-24/50-PH(II) dated the 17th November, 1950, namely:

In the said notification the following shall be added at the end, namely:

"Central America

Republic of Costa Rica."

[No. F.13-13/51-PH.]

P. S. DORASWAMI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

New Delhi, the 18th March 1952

S.R.O. 564.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951), the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons as competent officers for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to them by or under the said Act in the local areas specified against their names, namely:—

Shri Ram Nath Sharma, Sub-Divisional ... State of Bhopal.
Magistrate, Bhopal.

The Munsiff, Mercara. ... State of Coorg.

Shri Sant Ram, Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Bilaspur. ... State of Bilaspur

[No. 82(14)/51.Prop.]

MANMOHAN KISHAN, Asstt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th March 1952

S.R.O. 565.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (XXIII of 1949), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Permit System Rules, 1949, namely:—

Amendments

In the said Rules,—

(a) in the note below rule 9—

(i) after the words 'abducted persons' the words 'or in the case of witnesses before any tribunal constituted under section 6 of the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949 (LXV of 1949), who, enter Punjab on the strength of any such permit' shall be inserted;

(ii) after the word 'guides' where it occurs for the second time, the words 'and witnesses' shall be inserted; and

- (b) in the Explanation to rule 20 and rule 26, after the words 'abducted persons' the words 'and witnesses who come to the Punjab for giving evidence before any tribunal constituted under section 6 of the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949 (LXV of 1949)' shall be inserted.

[No. PMT/X-95/52(1).]

V. D. DANTYAGI, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Posts and Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 20th March 1952

S.R.O. 566.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act (XIII of 1885), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, namely:—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 16, after the words "foreign telegrams" the words "including letter telegrams" shall be inserted.

[No. T-197/51.]

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S.R.O. 567.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) and (3) of section 16 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933, namely:—

After rule 194 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"194-A. (1) No person shall sell or distribute postage stamps or deal in any other manner in postage stamps except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by the Central Government or by such officer or authority as the Central Government may authorise in this behalf.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-rule (1) or any term or condition of a licence issued thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall apply in respect of sale of postage stamps by:—

- (a) any Post Office
- (b) any official of the Post Office while on duty
- (c) any philatelic agency.
- (d) any hospital, sanatorium or similar other institution.
- (e) any institute for the recreation of sailors, soldiers or airmen.
- (f) such other person or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette specify".

[No. C-40-97/50.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

PORTS

New Delhi, the 20th March 1952

S.R.O. 568.—In pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), the Central Government hereby appoints the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras with effect from the 1st April, 1952.

[No. 13-PI(12)/52.]

S.R.O. 569.—In pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), the names of the following persons who have been elected as Trustees of the Port of Madras for a period of two years from 1st April, 1952 are hereby published for general information:—

Shri P. Maruthal.	}	Elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
Shri A. Nagappa Chettiar.		
Shri K. S. G. Haja Shareerl.		
Shri C. Machado.		
Shri K. R. Sundaram Aiyar.		

[No. 13-PI(12)/52-B.]

S.R.O. 570.—In pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), the Central Government hereby appoints the Commander, Madras Area, to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras with effect from the 1st April, 1952.

[No. 13-PI(12)/52-C.]

S.R.O. 571.—In pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), the names of the following persons who have been elected as Trustees of the Port of Madras for a period of two years from 1st April, 1952 are hereby published for general information:

Shri M. C. Cunnan.	}	Elected by the Andhra Chamber of Commerce.
Shri K. Gopalaswamy		

[No. 13-PI(12)/52-D.]

New Delhi the 22nd March 1952

S.R.O. 572.—In pursuance of Section 9 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), the name of the following person who has been elected as a Trustee of the Port of Madras for a period of two years from 1st April 1952, is hereby published for general information.

Shri S. M. Patel.	Elected by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
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[No. 13-PI(12)/52-E]

S.R.O. 573.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), the name of the following person who has been elected as a Commissioner of the Port of Calcutta for a period of two years from 1st April 1952, is hereby published for general information:—

Shri Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy	Elected by the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association.
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[No. 9-PI(1)/52-A]

S.R.O. 574.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 (Bengal Act III of 1890), the names of the following persons who have been elected as Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for a period of two years from 1st April, 1952 are hereby published for general information:—

(1) Shri P. Mukherjee	}	Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
(2) Shri P. R. Sarkar		
(3) Shri S. C. Gupta		
(4) Shri N. Roy		

[No. 9-PI(1)/52-B]

S. N. CHIB, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION & SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 21st March 1952

S.R.O. 575.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Explosives Rules, 1940 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published as

required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th March, 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft, before the date specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Rules—

In the proviso to rule 2A, for the figures '1952', the figures '1953' shall be substituted

[No. M.102(44)/51.]

B. B. PAYMASTER, Dy Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1952

S.R.O. 576.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952 (XII of 1952), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply No. S.R.O. 39, dated the 8th January, 1952, the Central Government hereby directs that with effect from the 22nd March, 1952 and until further orders, the Coal Board shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

Chairman.

1. Mr. L. S. Corbett, Coal Commissioner with the Government of India.

Members.

2. Mr. N. Barraclough, Chief Inspector of Mines in India.
3. Mr. A. B. Guha, Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.
4. Mr. I. S. Malik, Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution).

[No. 19-CI(4)/52.]

C. C. DESAI, Secy.

CENTRAL BOILERS BOARD

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S.R.O. 577.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Central Boilers Board hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

In regulation 108 of the said Regulations:—

- (a) after "longitudinal seams" the words "of shell belts" shall be inserted,
- (b) in the table annexed to the regulation under the heading "when diameter exceeds", for the figures '2'—6" the figures '2½' shall be substituted; and
- (c) under the heading "When Working Pressure exceeds" for the letters "Lbs" the letters and word "Lbs./Sq. in" shall be substituted.

[No. M/BL-304(73)/51.]

S.R.O. 578.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Central Boilers Board hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

In regulation 281 of the said Regulations, the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

"In the case of Electrode boilers referred to in Regulation 104(d), at least one means of indicating the water-level shall be provided."

[No. M/BL.304(70)/51.]

N. P. DUBE,

Secy., Central Boilers Board.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 19th March 1952

S.R.O. 579.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following awards of the Industrial Tribunal (Punjab National Bank Dispute), in respect of certain applications under section 33-A of the said Act preferred by certain workmen of the Punjab National Bank Limited.

Reference No. 10

COMPLAINANT—Mr. Rup Lal Aggarwal of Malerkotla.

PRESENT:

Shri A. N. Sen, *Chairman*.

No one present on behalf of the petitioner.

M/s. Radhey Lal Aggarwal and Surendra Nath—representatives of the Bank.

AWARD

This is an application under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act by Shri Rup Lal Aggarwal who was a go-down keeper of the Punjab National Bank at Malerkotla. His complaint put very shortly is that he was wrongfully dismissed on the 29th September, 1951 by the Bank during the pendency of proceedings before this Tribunal of the main dispute between the Bank and its workmen regarding 150 persons. Those proceedings have been numbered Reference No. 1 and I have already given my award in them refusing to reinstate the 150 persons mentioned in the reference.

Before dealing with this case in detail, I shall have to state certain important facts. The complaint under section 33-A was sent direct to me by Shri Rup Lal Aggarwal. On February 21, 1952, a letter was sent to him personally by this Tribunal stating that his application would be heard on February 27th, 1952, at Calcutta. A similar letter was addressed to the All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation regarding this case. I may also mention that a letter was received from him dated February 23rd 1952 stating that he would be represented by the All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation.

On February 26th, 1952, a letter dated the 19th February 1952 was received by this Tribunal from Shri H. L. Puri, General Secretary of the All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation stating that they had approached Government to have all their cases pending before me transferred to another Tribunal in Bombay and asking that the holding of these proceedings should be deferred until a decision of Government is obtained. On February 27th, 1952, the Bank pursuant to the intimation which had also been given to them appeared before this Tribunal at Calcutta and opposed any adjournment being granted on the ground that grounds for granting an adjournment were inadequate. I agreed with the view that the grounds were inadequate, but, nevertheless, as a last chance adjourned this case and other cases to 4th March 1952 informing the parties that if they were absent their cases would be heard in their absence and awarding costs of the day against the Employees' Federation to the Bank. On March 4, 1952, a telegram was received from Shri H. L. Puri which I reproduce below:

"Refer your telegram dated 27th February. Federation having not moved petitions under section 33-A so far question of hearing in absence does not arise. Cannot attend on 4th. Letter follows"

No letter has yet been received. It was obvious that the Federation would not appear before this Tribunal in this case and the other cases. Up till now, no order has been obtained from Government either staying proceedings or transferring them. The Bank was present and through its representative addressed this Tribunal on certain preliminary matters and I adjourned this case to this day the 5th of March 1952. No one appeared on behalf of the complainant; that being so, I decided to proceed with this complaint under section 33-A in accordance with the provisions of Rule 19 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1947 which is in the following terms:

"Rule 19. Board, Court or Tribunal may proceed *ex-parte*If without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before a Board, Court or Tribunal fails to attend or to be represented, the Board, Court or Tribunal may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented"

It seems to me that where a person, who has made a petition under section 33-A does not appear two possible courses are open to the Tribunal namely,

- (a) the Tribunal may dismiss the complaint or petition for default on general principles of law, or
- (b) it may proceed under Rule 19 and dispose of the case as if the complainant had duly attended or had been represented.

I preferred to follow the latter course and have thoroughly examined the pleadings of both parties and the documents annexed to the complaint of Shri Rup Lal and those exhibited by the Bank. I consider this to be the better course inasmuch as I do not wish to put the complainant in a difficult position on account of the attitude taken by the Federation and in order to satisfy myself regarding the matters raised by the complainant.

As I have stated before the complainant contended that he has been wrongfully dismissed. The case of the complainant is as follows: He joined the Bank on February 4, 1946, as a go-down keeper and during his entire service, he was never called upon to answer any charge of misconduct. There was a general strike in April 1951 and he joined the other employees of the Bank in the strike. On the 19th of April he went to the Manager under whom he was working and asked him to take charge of the go-down and the keys thereof. The Manager refused to take charge of the keys saying that the strike would be over within a day or two and asking him to keep the keys with him. How the Manager could prophesy that the strike would last for a day or two. It is difficult to imagine. He was not one of the strikers. Being persuaded by the Manager, he kept the keys with him. When the strike was called off, he reported for duty on the 31st of May 1951 and was allowed to resume duty on the 2nd June 1951. He joined on the 4th of June 1951. He was asked to deliver certain stocks to M/S. Ganga Ram & Sons which had been pledged with the Bank but he refused to do this on the ground that he had not been apprised of the latest position regarding the stocks in the godown and he handed over a letter to this effect to the Manager. The letter is annexure 'A' which has been translated and attested by Rup Lal. He did not deliver the goods and the Manager suspended him. Upon this, he submitted a letter to the Manager which is annexure 'B' to the petition. Thereafter, an Inspector (Godowns) was sent down by the Head Office and he found that there was a shortage in the stock. The contention of the petitioner in his petition is that he was not responsible for the shortage but that it was due to the action of the Manager during the period he was on strike. On the 14th of July, the petitioner was served with a charge-sheet regarding this shortage, the charge-sheet being Exhibit 'D'. He replied to the charge-sheet; the reply is annexure 'E'. After considering his defence, he was dismissed by the Manager on 29th September 1951 and he refers to a memorandum in this connection which is annexure 'F'. He explains in the petition that he was not at all connected with the disappearance of the stock and that he had been wrongfully dismissed at the instigation of the Manager of the Malerkotla Branch who was "mixed up" with the pledger for the purpose of protecting himself. The Bank has put in certain Exhibits namely, Ex. B.1 to B.12 I have gone through all the Exhibits in detail and I am fully satisfied from those Exhibits that every chance has been given to Rup Lal Aggarwal to explain the charges made against him. I am unable to believe Rup Lal's story that he offered the keys to the Manager before the strike and that the Manager refused to take them. The Inspector's report is also significant in showing the guilt of Rup Lal. A careful enquiry was held after due notice to the complainant and having regard to the materials before me, I arrive at the conclusion that the dismissal was justified. I accordingly dismiss this application under section 33-A and uphold the order of dismissal. The petitioner shall pay the costs of this application to the Bank and I assess the costs at Rs. 17/-.

Before concluding I wish to express my view regarding a point of law involved in sections 33 and 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. Section 33 says that during the pendency of proceedings before a Tribunal in respect of any industrial dispute no employer shall.....

- (a) ...
- (b) discharge or punish, whether by dismissal or otherwise any workman concerned in such dispute save with the permission in writing of the Conciliation Officer, Board or Tribunal as the case may be.

Section 33-A is as follows:

"33-A. A special provision for adjudication as to whether conditions of service, etc. changed during pendency of proceedings—where an employer contravenes the provisions of section 33 during the pendency

of proceedings before a Tribunal, any employee aggrieved by such contravention may make a complaint in writing, in the prescribed manner to such Tribunal and on receipt of such complaint that Tribunal shall adjudicate upon the complaint as if it were a dispute referred to or pending before it in accordance with the provisions of this Act and shall submit its award to the appropriate Government and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

In this case, the complainant Rup Lal was dismissed pending proceedings before this Tribunal between the Bank and its workmen and no permission was taken for dismissing him from this Tribunal. It has been held in some cases that once this is established, the Tribunal has no option but to reinstate the person dismissed. With great respect, I am unable to follow those decisions. As I read section 33 and Section 33-A, their meaning is as follows: If a workman is dealt with by an employer in contravention of the provisions of section 33 he at once gets the right to make a complaint to the Tribunal hearing the main proceedings. That Tribunal would then have to treat the complaint as an industrial dispute referred to it by Government in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and it will have to go into the merits of the case and decide whether the action taken by the employer against the employee in contravention of Section 33 is justified or not. If it is not justified, it should grant such relief as is appropriate. If it is justified, then it should not interfere. These two sections have been enacted in order to give the workman a speedy remedy. They have not been enacted for the purpose of giving a workman a free hand to do as he likes during the pendency of proceedings before a tribunal regarding a dispute between the employer and his workmen. If these provisions were not there, a workman would have to go through all the formalities of making an application to Government to refer his dispute to an Industrial Tribunal. The Government would either refuse the application or allow it. In the latter case, a formal order of reference would have to be made and a Tribunal would have to be given the powers to dispose of the dispute. To avoid this delay, section 33-A provides for an automatic reference, as it were, to a Tribunal when section 33 has been contravened.

I am not unmindful of the fact that the employers' hands are not completely tied. He is permitted under section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act to dismiss or discharge a workman or to do the other things mentioned in sub-sections (a) and (b) of section 33 after obtaining permission of the Tribunal to do these acts. If he gets such permission, then no complaint can be filed by the workman under section 33-A; but there are occasions which do not brook delay. Again, the Tribunal may be engaged in hearing the main case and it would be difficult to obtain permission promptly from the Tribunal. Prompt action may be necessary to protect the industry. When permission of the Tribunal is asked for, it must apply its mind to the question whether it would or would not be proper in the particular circumstances of the case, to grant permission. A form of preliminary enquiry would have to be held. It would be absurd and disrespectful to the Legislature to assume that it was the intention of the Legislature that permission should be granted automatically by the Tribunal. In emergent cases, an employer may act without waiting for permission and take the risk of having a complaint filed by a workman against him under section 33-A. Nothing contained in the Industrial Disputes Act has deprived him of the right to do this. I cannot subscribe to the view that if there has been a disobedience of the provisions of section 33 the employee must necessarily get relief. Misobedience of the provisions of section 33 merely gives the employee the right to have recourse to the procedure prescribed by section 33-A so that he may have his remedy with the least possible delay. It gives him no additional right. The sections do not deprive the Tribunal of the right or absolve it from the duty of deciding the complaint on its merits. While sections 33 and 33-A confer certain advantages upon the employee, they also safeguard the employer by providing that when permission to do the acts mentioned in section 33 (a) and (b) is obtained, the employee will not get the right to demand that his case be tried under the speedy procedure provided in section 33-A. This view is supported by the decision of the appellate Tribunal in Miscellaneous Case No. C-160/51 Raj Narain and 15 others *versus* the Employers' Association of Northern India decided on 18th December 1951 and in the case of Sri Rampur Bolting Mazdoor Union and Sri Ram Pur Bolting Co. Ltd. reported in 1951—II—Labour Law Journal, Page 341.

Let this award be sent to Government for action under section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

A. N. SEN, Chairman,

Dated 5th March, 1952.

Industrial Tribunal, Punjab National Bank Dispute.

Reference No. 11 of 1952

COMPLAINANT.—Mr. Chandra Mohan Kapur.

PRESIDENT.—Shri A. N. Sen, Chairman and Sole Member,

No one present on behalf of the complainant.

M/s Radhey Lal Aggarwal and Surrendra Nath—representatives of the Bank.

This is a complaint filed by Mr. Chandra Mohan Kapur, clerk, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Baroda, under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The 27th of February 1952 was fixed for hearing this and other similar applications and the party was directed to appear at Calcutta. On that date, he was not present and nobody represented him. The All India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation was also not present and from the letters and telegrams addressed to me by the Federation, it is quite clear that the Federation does not wish this Tribunal to hear this application. In spite of the fact that nobody was present on that date, a further adjournment to the 4th of March 1952 was granted, but no one was present on behalf of the complainant. The case was adjourned to the 5th of March 1952 and again no one was present on behalf of the complainant. Today is the day to which the hearing of this complaint has been adjourned. Again, there is no one present on behalf of the complainant. The Bank has been present throughout. In these circumstances, I have no option but to hear this complaint in the absence of the complainant. I accordingly hear it in accordance with the provisions of Rule 19 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules.

The complaint of the complainant is that on account of his trade union activities, he was transferred from Delhi first to Indore and from Indore to the Branch Office at Baroda. He states that these transfers were *mala fide* and that he has been put to great difficulty and expense. In his complaint he says that his old father is dependant on him and his wife is an invalid and on these grounds he claims that the order of transfer should be set aside and that he should be sent back to Delhi forthwith.

On behalf of the Bank, a written statement has been filed the purport of which is that the transfers was *bona fide* and ordered on the grounds of convenience of work.

As no body is present on behalf of the complainant, it is difficult to understand whether he is relying upon section 33 (a) or section 33 (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act for relief. I shall therefore, deal with both of these sub-sections.

(a) ** **

(b) sub-section (b) says that "save with the express permission in writing of the Tribunal, no employer shall discharge or punish whether by dismissal or otherwise any workman concerned in such dispute."

Can it be said that the conditions of service of the complainant have been altered by reason of these orders of transfer? Obviously it cannot. Nothing has been shown to me which would indicate that among the conditions of service, there was any term which disabled the bank from transferring the complainant and indeed I would be very much surprised if any such terms were there. The complainant, therefore, cannot invoke the aid of sub section (a).

Sub-section (b) also in my opinion has no application. The complainant has not been discharged nor has he been dismissed. The only question is whether the transfer constitutes punishment. As I have already held in reference No. 6 of 1951—Om Dutt—*Versus*—Punjab National Bank Ltd., a transfer cannot be considered as punishment in normal circumstances. The exigencies of service in an institution like a Bank would often lead to the transfer of employees from one branch to another and persons entering into service with a bank cannot describe such transfers as punishment. It may be that an employee may be able to establish particular circumstances which would show that the order of transfer was not done in the ordinary course of business for the *bonafide* requirements of the bank but that it was based upon spite, malice or other extraneous motives. Upon the materials before me, I cannot hold that the Bank in ordering the transfer of the complainant was motivated by any *mala fides*. Consequently, I must hold that the transfer does not constitute punishment and must refuse any relief to the complaint. I award accordingly. The bank shall get the costs and I asses the same at one gold mohur i.e. Rs. 17/- from the complainant. Let this award be sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, for appropriate action under section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

A. N. SEN,

Chairman, Industrial Tribunal,
Punjab National Bank Dispute.

Reference No. 8 of 1952

PRESENT—Shri A. N. Sen, Chairman and Sole Member.

Shri Kailash Chand Khanna—Petitioner.

M/s Radhey Lal Aggarwal and Surendranath—Advocates on behalf of the Punjab National Bank.

AWARD

This is a complaint made by Shri Kailash Chand Khanna clerk of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Amritsar Branch under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The facts which need be stated briefly are as follows:

While the complainant was acting as a clerk in the above mentioned branch of this bank, he sent a railway parcel from Amritsar to Bombay, containing contraband goods namely illicit *bhang*. He together with his brother and certain other persons was tried by the Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum, Bombay, under section 65 (a) read with section 81 of the Prohibition Act. The Magistrate found the complainant guilty and sentenced him to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500/- in default six weeks rigorous imprisonment. In passing this sentence, the Magistrate observed that as the accused was a young man and the only main-stay of his family, he was passing a lenient sentence. After the conviction, the complainant was given a charge-sheet by the Bank and asked to make his defence to the charges. His defence shortly is that he did not know what the parcel contained and that he acted *bonafide* upon the instructions given to him by his brother and another accused. This was also his defence before the learned Magistrate. The Bank like the learned Magistrate has not accepted this explanation and has dismissed the complainant.

I have examined the complainant and given him a full opportunity of making any statement before me in connection with his case. He has made a statement and it forms part of the record. He also wished to put certain questions to Pandit Somesh Chandra, District Manager, Punjab National Bank Ltd., Head Office, Delhi. He suggested to Pandit Somesh Chandra that the Branch Manager at Amritsar had sent a note to the Head Office stating that the complainant should be dismissed as he was an active member of the union. Pandit Somesh Chandra denies this fact and on behalf of the Bank the letter from the Branch Manager, Amritsar forwarding the explanation of the complainant has been put in. It does not show any recommendation of any kind by the Branch Manager.

This case is a simple one. It is an undoubted fact that the complainant had been convicted by a duly constituted Court of the offence mentioned above. This offence is certainly one involving moral turpitude. There has been no appeal from the decision of the Magistrate and the conviction therefore, stands valid. I am of the opinion that the Bank could have no alternative but to dismiss the complainant on the ground of his conviction of the offence mentioned above, namely, dealing with illicit 'bhang' an excisable article. Section 10 of the Banking Companies Act X of 1949 states as follows:

"No banking company shall employ any person who is or at any time has been adjudicated insolvent or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditor or who is or has been convicted by a Criminal Court of an offence involving moral turpitude".

In the face of this clear provision, the bank was under an obligation to dispense with the complainant's services. In the circumstances, no relief can be granted to him and his complaint must be dismissed. I make this award accordingly. There will be no order for costs. Let this award be sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, for appropriate action under section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

A. N. SEN,
Chairman, Industrial Tribunal,
Punjab National Bank Dispute.

6th March, 1952.

Reference No. 15 of 1952.

PRESENT—Shri A. N. Sen, Chairman and Sole Member.

Rambilas, Peon—Not present.

M/s Radhey Lal Aggarwal and Surendra Nath—Advocates on behalf of the Punjab National Bank Ltd.

AWARD

This a complaint filed by Rambilas, Peon, under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. His complaint was sent to this Tribunal by the U.P. Bank Employees'

Union, Sitapur. Dates were fixed for hearing this complaint but neither the complainant nor any one on his behalf appeared.

I would have been inclined to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it was not being pressed but as the complainant is a peon, I think it would not be fair to deal with his case in such a manner. I therefore take up this case and deal with it under Rule 19 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules.

The complaint of the complainant is that during the pendency of the main reference No. 1 regarding a dispute between the Punjab National Bank Ltd. and its workmen, he had been dismissed by the Bank without securing the permission of this Tribunal to which the main dispute has been referred for disposal. I have been through the complaint and the written statement of the Bank and also through the charge-sheet preferred against the complainant by the Bank. The answer to the charge-sheet which is in hindi was also read over to me and I have understood the purport thereof.

It may be that this peon behaved rudely to his superiors. It may also be true that he did not carry out his duties properly. The charge-sheet in my opinion is far too vague and it would not be right to base any definite conclusion upon such a vague document. I do not think that the peon was given a proper opportunity to explain any definite acts of misconduct. In these circumstances, I direct that the order of dismissal be set aside and that he be reinstated and given as compensation, full pay, allowances, etc. as would have been allowed to him if he had continued in service from the date of dismissal until the publication of this award.

Inasmuch as no one has appeared before me on behalf of the complainant, I direct the peon shall bear his own cost. I award accordingly and forward this award to the Labour Ministry, Government of India, for necessary action under section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

A. N. SEN,

Chairman, Industrial Tribunal,
Punjab National Bank Dispute.

6th March, 1952.

[No. LR-100(8).]

New Delhi, the 24th March 1952

S.R.O. 580.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following awards of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) in respect of applications under section 33A of the said Act preferred by the workmen of the Bank of India Limited.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (BANK DISPUTES) BOMBAY

COMPLAINT No. 1 of 1952

Complainants—

Gurudath N. Trikannad,
Kannath J. Joseph,
Vishnu M. Chitnis and others.

Versus

The Bank of India Limited—Opposite Party.

Shri G. N. Trikannad—For Complainants.

Shri R. J. Kolah instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors—
For Opposite Party.

Late in the afternoon of 31st January of this year, a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947) against the Bank of India, Limited, as the opposite party, was filed by eleven employees of the said Bank. As a strike of the employees of the Bank of India Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank") was then in progress, the Tribunal issued a notice immediately, dated 1st February 1952, and made it returnable on 8th February 1952. On 6th February 1952, the Bank applied for extension of time up to 15th February 1952 for filing their reply. As the employees had resumed work by the morning of 5th of February and the tension had eased, extension of time as prayed for was granted. The Bank filed its reply on 14th February 1952 and the hearing of the case was fixed for the 27th February 1952.

2. Another complaint from some of the sepoys belonging to the subordinate staff of the Bank complaining against an oral order of the Bank on the 5th February,

withdrawing their long enjoyed amenity of sleeping in the premises at night, was filed on 14th February 1952. There was a prayer therein that the matter should be taken up immediately for adjudication or else an interim order should be passed in their favour. The complainants were directed to appear before the Tribunal on the 19th February and satisfy the Tribunal as to whether a notice should be issued to the opposite party. Accordingly, Shri K. T. Sule, Advocate, appeared for the sepoys and after hearing him, the Tribunal decided to admit the complaint and directed issue of notice to the Bank returnable on the 26th February 1952. The Bank wanted a short adjournment till the 28th February 1952. Finally both parties agreed to have the hearings on 27th February 1952. The Tribunal decided to hear this latter Complaint No. 2 of 1952 first and thereafter Complaint No. 1. Shri K. T. Sule appeared on behalf of the complainants and the Bank was represented by Shri Kolah. It was represented that there were several common points arising for decision in both the complaints and actually during the hearing of these complaints it was agreed between the parties that the oral evidence should be recorded in Complaint No. 2 of 1952 and the oral and documentary evidence filed therein should be treated as evidence in adjudicating upon Complaint No. 1 of 1952 also.

3. Complaint No. 2 of 1952 by the sepoys was heard on 27th, 28th and 29th February and Complaint No. 1 of 1952 was, at the request of the employees, heard on 3rd March 1952. Many of the points argued in Complaint No. 2 covered issues in Complaint No. 1.

4. It is necessary to state a few facts for a proper understanding of the disputes between the parties. In October last, several banks which had reduced the working hours as a result of the Sen Award, restored once again the former working hours after the said award was declared invalid by the Supreme Court. The employees of the Bank who felt aggrieved by this change to the pre-Sen Award hours contended that it amounted to a breach of an agreement said to have been arrived at a tripartite conference of the representatives of bank managements, employees and the Government of India held at New Delhi on 10th May 1951 and consequently they expressed their unwillingness to observe these hours of work. When the employees attended office late they were marked as such in the Bank's registers. There was also another dispute between them and the bank management in regard to the writing of pass-books by ledger clerks. The management consequently put up notices warning the employees that disciplinary action may have to be taken against them if they persisted in coming late. This brought matters to a crisis. The Federation of the Bank of India Staff Union (Central Office) sent a charter of demands for removal of long standing grievances of the employees and gave notice by a letter dated 10th December 1951 that unless their demands were acceded to within 14 days they would be compelled to take direct action, including that of a strike. Conciliation efforts having failed, a general strike was resolved upon at a meeting of the Bank of India Staff Union, Bombay, held on 22nd December 1951. Accordingly the clerical and subordinate staff of the Bank in Bombay went on strike from 24th December 1951. The strike spread to other places also. On the 28th December 1951 the Bank published a notice in the Press and also addressed individual letters to most of the employees whose addresses were available that "every employee in Bombay or Greater Bombay who has been absent from duty without leave from and after 24th December 1951, is hereby informed that should he fail to attend and resume duty on or before the 4th January 1952, at the hour notified on the 23rd October 1951 for such attendance, the Bank will treat his contract of employment as ended and will, if necessary, engage other employee in his place." Wide publicity was given to this notice by insertions in important newspapers of the city. In spite of this, the employees continued their strike and did not resume duty on 4th January 1952 at the appointed hour. The Bank thereupon informed each employee by individual communication sent by post on 4th January 1952 to his address as before and also by a general notice dated 4th January published in several leading dailies on 5th January 1952 that "every employee who having been absent without leave from and after 24th of December 1951 did not attend and resume duty on 4th January 1952 at the time prescribed as per Notice dated 28th December 1951 (except where he was prevented by illness certified to the satisfaction of the Bank) is hereby informed that his contract of employment with the Bank is ended as from the date of this notice". The Bank also invited applications in writing for filling up places of those employees whose contracts were so ended and at the same time expressed its readiness to consider, amongst others, written applications from ex-employees for re-employment.

5. On the 5th of January 1952, the Central Government constituted this Tribunal under Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947) and also referred various heads of disputes for adjudication by this Tribunal. Amongst the

parties to the dispute are the Bank of India Limited and its workmen. There was another Notification of the same date prohibiting the continuance of the existing strike by the workmen of the Bank of India Limited, Bombay. It may be noted that the Government of India regarded the strike of the workmen of the Bank of India Ltd. as one in existence on the 5th of January 1952, the date of the Notification, and prohibited the continuance of the same. It is doubtful whether the Government were aware at the time of the said Notification, of the Bank's notices and letters to the employees to the effect that the employment of the workmen on strike had ended on the 4th of January 1952. According to the Bank those employees who had not resumed duty on the 4th January 1952 and whose contract of employment had come to an end, had ceased to be its workmen since that day. It appears that on the 6th of January 1952, the Federation of the Bank of India Staff Union sent a telegram to the Labour Ministry of the Government of India, New Delhi, stating "that the Action Committee had advised the employees to resume work by Tuesday and prayed for orders that the Bank Management should be directed not to victimize as otherwise the strike may continue". This was followed up by a letter on the next day addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay, wherefrom it appears that the Federation, after confirming the telegram to the Labour Minister at New Delhi intimated that officer that "they had decided to respect the Government order and advised employees to resume duty on Tuesday, provided no employee, including temporary, is victimized for participating in the strike and the salary and allowances were paid to the employees for the strike period". It is to be noted that the proviso covers not only the point about victimization referred to in the telegram to the Labour Ministry but also puts forward a claim for salary and allowances for the strike period. After a personal interview between the Regional Labour Commissioner and the Federation representative, the General Secretary of the Federation wrote to the officer concerned, that very day, that "the employees desire to resume duties forthwith with all the privileges everyone of the employees used to enjoy prior to 24th December 1951". When this was communicated to the Bank, its General Manager wrote on the 8th January 1952 to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) asking for clarification as to—

- (1) whether 'the employees' are prepared 'to resume duties' at the hours of work prescribed by the Bank and by all other comparable banks;
- (2) whether the 'employees' are prepared duly to write up the pass-books as they did before the dispute in respect of such writing up".

They stated that "subject to the above and subject to the notice given by the Bank on 28th December 1951, the Bank will be prepared to consider applications for re-employment by those who choose to apply but on the clear understanding that any person re-employed will strictly abide by the discipline of the Bank". In response to a request by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) for a clarification on the above points so as to enable him to reply to the Bank, the Federation wrote to him that "in view of the Bank's letter which means nothing less than locking the employees out illegally there was no necessity for further clarification". The Federation also pointed out in that letter that the employees had not been paid their legitimate salary and allowances for the month of December 1951. The strike continued thereafter as there was no settlement in prospect. On 23rd January 1952, the President of the Federation of the Bank of India Staff Union wrote to the General Manager of the Bank that "the strike had been called off on the 6th January 1952 and that the employees of the Bank at various places had also resumed duty and all the employees of the Bank at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat and some other offices also desired to resume duty forthwith, with the privileges everyone used to enjoy prior to the 24th December 1951". The Bank sent him a reply next day that "it was agreeable to take back all the men who went on strike provided they withdrew at the Head Office and all branches of the Bank their refusal to observe the hours of work laid down by the Bank and did observe such hours and also provided they withdrew their refusal to write up pass-books and did write up the pass-books". In that letter the Bank also stated that "it follows that no pay will be granted for the period the men have not attended office". On 29th January 1952 the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank wrote to Shri Asoka Mehta, Chairman of the Bank of India Staff Union in reply to the latter's letter of the previous day, wherein, amongst other things, it was again categorically stated that the Bank was still prepared to take back all the men who went on strike provided—

- (1) they withdrew at the Head Office and all branches of the Bank their refusal to observe the hours of work laid down by the Bank and observed such hours,

(2) they withdrew their refusal to write up the pass-books and agreed to write up the pass-books and

(3) that no pay would be granted for the period they remained away from work.

6. On the 2nd of February 1952, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Ministry of Labour, New Delhi who had come to Bombay intervened in the matter and wrote to the General Secretary of the Bank of India Staff Union, Bombay, that "the Bank was agreeable to take back all the men who went on strike and had not rejoined till then, provided the Union withdrew at Head Office and all branches of the Bank its refusal to observe the hours of work laid down by the Bank and the workers observed such hours and also provided the Union withdrew his refusal to write up pass-books and write up the same, through ledger keepers, as they used to do prior to December 3rd 1951", and that "such employees who re-joined will not be treated as new entrants". That letter further stated that "such employees who re-joined would be entitled to all the rights and privileges which they were enjoying before they went on strike and the continuity of service during the period of absence from duty would be ensured". (Parenthetically, it may be stated that the Bank's advocate contended that this was not an assurance given by the Bank but was merely the opinion of the Chief Commissioner as to the consequence of the re-joined employees being taken "not as new entrants".) The letter of 2nd February 1952 went on to state that "the Bank had agreed that as a result of any decision taken at that stage, the Union shall not be prejudiced in its right to press its claim before the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) in respect of any matter including the question of hours of work" and that "in the interests of the employees themselves they were advised to go back to work on the above basis without pressing their claim for emoluments for the period of their absence from work". The letter wound up by adding "if the workers did not return to duty before the forenoon of Monday February 11th, 1952, the Government will not be in a position to intercede on behalf of the employees, as the management will, doubtless, be forced to recruit fresh staff on a permanent basis". It is this clear and categorical communication from the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) that made the Union reconsider the situation. Accordingly on the 4th of February 1952, they passed a resolution, paragraph 2 of which reads as follows:—

"This meeting, however, is of the opinion that in view of the issue of working hours already been referred for adjudication and that the issue of pass-books writing is likely to be so referred for adjudication by the Government of India in the near future, the employees should resume work as from Tuesday, the 5th February 1952, now that the Management are agreeable to take back all employees without affecting the continuity of service and should therefore abide by the prevailing practice of the Bank regarding working hours and pass-books writing until the final and binding decisions thereon are reached by the Tribunal".

Paragraph 3 of the said resolution reads:—

"This meeting accordingly calls upon all employees of the Bank of India to resume work en bloc as from Tuesday, the 5th February 1952, and continue their unity and solidarity under the banner of the Bank of India Staff Union".

7. One of the general items referred for adjudication by this Tribunal in respect of several banks and their workmen relates to "working hours and overtime". The Central Government have since referred to this Tribunal the dispute relating to the writing up of pass-books by the employees of this Bank.

8. In pursuance of the resolution dated 4th February 1952, the employees resumed duty on the morning of the 5th February 1952. However, it would appear that though they joined duty on the morning of the 5th February, a copy of the resolution of the General Body Meeting held on the 4th February 1952 was sent by the Union to the General Manager of the Bank only on the 5th and it reached him only at 10-25 A.M.. He immediately wrote to the Bank of India Staff Union, lest there be any misunderstanding on the point, that "the resumption was allowed on the basis that the resolution withdrawing the strike had to be read with paragraph 4 of the letter of the 2nd February 1952 from the Chief Labour Commissioner to the Union, namely, the employees have to go back to work without pressing their claim for emoluments for the period of absence from

work". The letter further stated in clear terms that it should be noted that the Bank had not waived the term relating to "no pay for the strike period" which is the third condition set out in the paragraph to the letter of the Chairman of the Board of Directors dated 29th January 1952.

9. The above summary of events and of the main tenor of the correspondence between the parties have to be kept in mind in deciding the present disputes.

10. The complaint alleges that the increase in working hours without a proportionate increase in the salary of the employees is in contravention of Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951 and amounts to an illegal change in the conditions of service. It is also said to be a breach of an alleged agreement between the Bank managements and the employees and besides it is not in compliance with the rules framed under the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948. It is also alleged in the complaint that the discharge or supposed discharge of the employees by the notices issued on 4th January 1952 and by notices in the Press on 5th January 1952 is illegal. The complainants contend, that all these things are in contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and further the refusal on the part of the Bank to allow them to go back to work, even though the strike was called off on the 8th of January 1952, is illegal. Moreover, the Bank has not been paying dearness allowance according to the rise in the cost of living index number since May 1951, and further the withholding of salary and allowances from the 8th of January 1952 onwards is also illegal. The conditions laid down by the Bank in their letter of the 24th January 1952 amount to a change in the conditions in service, and also to a punishment. These are the main allegations in the complaint. These were set out in the light of events as they stood on 31st January 1952 when the Bank had not taken back the employees. The prayer of the complainants is (1) that the Tribunal should declare the actions of the opposite party illegal; (2) the opposite party should immediately be called upon to allow the complainants to resume their duties on the same conditions as prevailed on 23rd December 1951; (3) the Tribunal should order payment of salaries and allowances from 8th January 1952 and (4) order such further and consequential reliefs as would be proper and necessary.

11. After this complaint was filed there has been a settlement between the parties and the employees resumed work on 5th February 1952. The reply statement of the Bank was thereafter filed on 14th February 1952. Several objections are taken therein as regards the jurisdiction of this Tribunal to hear the matter. It is stated that "from 4th January to 5th February 1952 the complainants were not employees within the meaning of Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. They could not therefore also be regarded as workmen discharged during the dispute as defined in the Act. There was no discharge by the Bank but only an acceptance by the Bank of the refusal of the complainants to perform their contract of employment and the Bank accordingly treated the contract as at an end. The alleged alterations in the conditions of service took place long before the pendency of the proceedings before this Tribunal, i.e. long before the 5th January 1952. There was no discharge or punishment whether by dismissal or otherwise, within the meaning of Section 33 of the Act. In any event, no such act took place on or after the 5th January 1952".

12. Apart from these legal objections, the Bank's reply statement denies several allegations of fact set out in the complaint. It is pointed out that "the Sen Award" having been declared void by the Supreme Court the Banks were at liberty to revert to longer hours of work and that this Bank in common with other banks reverted to such hours with effect from the 24th October 1951. In particular the legality and the propriety of the strike are both disputed; and the history of the dispute between the parties is set out in extenso in the bank statement. The Bank justifies its action as constitutionally proper and as one in accordance with law.

13. However at the time of the hearing of the complaint, the points of dispute related mainly to the question of pay for the strike period as a whole or at least from 8th January 1952 onwards. As the workers had resumed duty on 5th February 1952, orders as regards prayer No. 2 have become unnecessary. Actually the only points stressed in the argument on behalf of the complainants related to the alleged illegality in the alteration of conditions of service regarding salary and dearness allowance after May 1951 and the right to pay and allowances for the Strike period.

(1) It was argued that after May 1951 the Bank did not pay higher dearness allowance when the cost of living index number rose by 10 points and more during the subsequent months. This was alleged to be a contravention of Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951. We think it is not open to the employees to urge this point in these proceedings. If

the proper amount of dearness allowance has been withheld and there has been a violation of the legal provisions relating thereto, other remedies are open to the complainants. It is not an alteration of the conditions of service. Moreover, it is only with reference to the payment of salary and allowances of February 1952 that a complaint can be filed, if at all, under Section 33A of the Act. Even so, it has not been established satisfactorily that the dearness allowance for the month of February 1952 should be higher than what was paid. The latest available figure of the cost of living index number was shown to be 317 while the one on which allowance was calculated during the month of March 1951 was 303. The difference of 14 points will be reduced to less than 8 points when the base is calculated for 1944—100 for Bombay. No materials have been placed before us to show that this would affect the slab by a rise of 10 points. However, as already stated, we do not think that the withholding of the legitimate amount of salary on allowances is an alteration of the conditions of service.

The next argument was that from 24th October 1951 onwards working hours have been increased. The scale of pay was frozen by the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951. It is urged that simultaneously with the increase in working hours there should have been a proportionate increase in the salary of the employees. Here again, even assuming this contention to be correct, (we do not express our opinion) the wrongful withholding of the amount of proper salary due, is not an alteration of the conditions of service within the meaning of Section 33 of the Act, (Act XIV of 1947). The dispute between the parties is as to the method and result of calculating the pay. There is no question of an alteration of any service conditions. It may be noted, however, that the employees state in their complaint that they refused to work additional hours which in their opinion were being sought to be enforced illegally.

The more important question that was argued related to the legal status of these employees who had been on strike and the result of the acts of the management in treating their contract as at an end on 4th January 1952. It was argued that a striking employee does not lose his status as an employee, but it was admitted for the complainants that it may be legally open to the Bank to terminate the services of the striking employee by the appropriate method. It was contended that in the present case the services of the employees were not legally terminated and the so-called "discharge" as per the letters and newspaper notices of 4th and 5th January 1952 respectively was really illegal. For the Bank it was stated that the striking employees had repudiated their service and it was open to the Bank to accept such repudiation and put an end to the contract which it did on the 4th January 1952. This was not a "discharge or dismissal" but only a termination of the contract by the Bank accepting the repudiation of service by the employees. We do not think it is necessary in this case to decide the exact legal position and its consequences. We are of opinion that it is clear that the Bank purported to treat the employment as at an end and terminated it on 4th January 1952. Whether this was legally done or not, this even happened a day prior to the constitution of this Tribunal and the Government's reference of the disputes to it and the commencement of proceedings. There is therefore no contravention of Section 33 of the Act because no act (whether lawful or unlawful), whether by way of discharge or punishment, by dismissal or otherwise, took place with reference to these employees during the pendency of the proceedings of this Tribunal. Several interesting questions which were argued before us do not therefore call for a decision at this stage.

(2) Yet another question of importance which was stressed by the complainants was the question of strike pay. In this connection the entire correspondence was read out to us. Each party attacked the propriety of the actions of the other side. Here again, it is not necessary to come to any conclusion on this aspect of the case. We are of opinion that in this particular case, having regard to the terms of the final settlement under which the workers were allowed to return and resume their work in the Bank, they are not entitled to any pay for the period of their absence from 24th December 1951 to 5th February 1952. Throughout the relevant period of negotiations, the Bank was insisting upon the condition that the strikers would not be given pay for the strike period. This is categorically set out in the letter of the General Manager dated 24th January 1952 and also in the postscript to the letter of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank dated 29th January 1952. These were communicated to the workers through the Union concerned. Further, the letter of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) dated 2nd February 1952 advising the workers to resume work, stated that the employees should go back to work without pressing their claim for emoluments for the period of absence of work. It was on the basis of these three letters that the Bank of India Staff Union passed a resolution at their meeting held on the 4th February 1952, calling

upon the workers to resume work from Tuesday, 5th February 1952. It is no doubt true that in that resolution there is no express statement that the employees agree to give up their claim for strike pay but it is very significant that there is no express reservation of the right to claim salary and allowances for the strike period. Having regard to the conditions insisted upon by the Bank and the communication of the same by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) it was obligatory on the part of the Union to make an express reservation of their right to claim pay for the strike period if they did not agree to the Bank's condition. They were bound, in all fairness, to express their non-acceptance of this vital condition openly and in clear positive terms. In these circumstances their significant silence in their final resolution can only be taken to mean an acceptance of the term relating to "no pay" for the strike period, particularly when we find that they have referred in the resolution to the two other outstanding questions in dispute, viz. working hours and writing of pass-books by ledger keepers. To put the matter beyond all doubt, the Bank wrote back on 5th February 1952 immediately it received a copy of the resolution that resumption of work was permitted only on the condition that there was no claim for emoluments for the period of absence from work. The Union did not at all reply to this letter of the 5th February, but the employees, with the knowledge of this letter, continued to work in the Bank. The only legitimate and proper inference to be drawn from this correspondence and the conduct of the parties is that it was one of the agreed terms of the final settlement that there should be no emoluments for the period of absence from work. It is not therefore open to the employees who have taken advantage of this settlement and resumed work to resile from this portion of the agreement and claim emoluments for the strike period. We have no hesitation in disallowing this claim. It is also significant that actually the prayer in the complaint before us is that emoluments only from 8th January 1952 should be ordered to be paid and not from 24th December 1951. This supports the inference that the strikers felt that they could not legally claim emoluments for the period of their absence from the 24th of December 1951 till the 8th of January 1952. This attitude is, we think, due to their consciousness that as part of the agreed settlement they could not claim emoluments for the period of absence from work, at any rate, for the period of their voluntary absence.

14. The limited prayer for emoluments from 8th January 1952 onwards was pressed before us apparently on the basis that it was not a case of "absence" within the meaning of the settlement "no pay for the period of absence from work". The argument, as we understand it, is that from 8th January 1952, the employees were ready and anxious to resume work and there was no absence on their part but they were not allowed to resume work by an illegal lock-out by the Bank. It is difficult to sustain this contention either. Although after the notification of the Government prohibiting the continuance of the strike, the Union had wired to the Labour Ministry that they were calling off the strike and prayed for the issue of orders of "no victimization by the Bank", yet in their letter of the 7th January 1952 they expressly stated that the work would be resumed "provided that strike pay is agreed to be given". The offer to resume duty was conditional on the recognition of this right to pay. It is true that thereafter they refused to negotiate with the Bank on the footing that they were discharged employees seeking re-employment, but even when the Bank offered to take them back, not as new entrants, it was made clear to them that there would be no pay for the period of absence from work. In the context it is quite plain that this was intended to cover the period of absence all along from 24th December down to the day when they actually resumed work after successful negotiations. We cannot therefore uphold the contention that pay and allowances should be given at least from 8th January 1952 onwards.

15. In view of our aforesaid conclusions, it is not necessary to discuss the legality and the propriety of the strike which was timed to cause maximum inconvenience to the Bank. The employees however are entitled to choose their own time and place subject to, of course, statutory restrictions. The economic weapon of strike may be utilised by them as suits them best. But in judging the propriety of the strike several factors have to be taken into consideration and in the present instance it was hardly judicious for the employees to have precipitated the strike, as they knew quite well that Government had stated in Parliament that they were taking steps to appoint an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication of disputes between banking companies and their workmen. It is however unnecessary to pursue this matter further as in our opinion, as stated above, the question of "no pay for the period of absence" was one of the terms agreed to by the employees as part of the final settlement.

16. In the result, we find there has been no contravention of the terms of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947) by the Bank. Our

award is that this complaint do stand dismissed. In view, however, of the fact that this complaint was filed at a time when the negotiations for a settlement were also going on and the strike was in progress and that subsequently there has been a settlement between the parties and the strike has been withdrawn, we think that there should be no order as to costs of these proceedings.

S. PANCHAPAGESA SASTRY, *Chairman.*

M. L. TANNAN, *Member.*

V. L. D'SOUZA, *Member.*

BOMBAY.

18th March, 1952.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (BANK DISPUTES), BOMBAY

COMPLAINT No. 2 OF 1952

Complainants—

Krishnappa A. Kunder and others, c/o Federation of the Bank of India Staff Unions, c/o The Bank of India Limited, Bombay.

Versus

The Bank of India Limited, Bombay—Opposite Party.

Shri K. T. Sulic—For Complainants

Shri R. J. Kolah, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors—For Opposite Party.

On the 24th of December 1951, there was a strike of the workmen in one of the leading banks in Bombay, viz., the Bank of India Limited. The strike lasted till 5th February 1952 when workmen resumed work in terms of an agreed settlement between the parties. In the afternoon of that day, the members of the subordinate staff, commonly known as sepoys, and hereinafter referred to as sepoys, were orally told that with immediate effect from that evening such of them as had been permitted to sleep in the premises of the Bank at night would no longer be allowed that amenity; they were also given a paid half-holiday to enable them to remove their belongings from the office premises. From that evening the sepoys were not permitted to sleep in the Bank's premises. This amenity of "sleeping-in" has been in vogue from the very commencement of the Bank's existence and has also been referred to in the Sen Award as well. Never before in the history of the Bank has this amenity been withdrawn. About 30 out of about 157 sepoys have been enjoying this right from time to time. Others who were not sleeping on the premises were being given a house-rent allowance of Rs. 8 per month. Sepoys who slept in did not get the house-rent allowance. (This system has been in vogue in the past.) The sudden withdrawal of this amenity on 5th February 1952, on the very day on which the strike came to an end and the workmen resumed work, by an order of the General Manager of the Bank created an excitement and caused a hardship to the sepoys concerned. At first sight it looks as if there was an element of harshness and want of sympathy in the promulgation of this order to take effect forthwith, with such short notice to the sepoys to find a refuge for themselves. The Bank has however come with an explanation, may a justification which is dealt with later on. It would appear that the Labour Commissioner (Central) of the Government whose intercession was sought by the sepoys was not able to persuade the management to withdraw the said order. Hence this complaint by twenty-five of the sepoys aggrieved by the order was filed before this Tribunal on the 14th of February 1952.

2. The complaint sets out that the complainants are workmen of the Bank and they had been enjoying this "right of sleeping-in" for a very long time and that this right of theirs was recognised by the Bank even after the Sen Award was declared void by the Supreme Court of India. According to them, as per terms of the settlement of the strike the complainants who voluntarily were not sleeping-in during the period of the strike were entitled to resume this amenity as from the date of their rejoining work. The order of the management communicated on the afternoon of the 5th February 1952 withdrawing this privilege, followed by the locking up of the Bank's premises in the afternoon and the stationing of Police Guard there, are alleged to have been an illegal alteration of the conditions of service and according to the complaint it amounts to a punishment also. It is contended that these events happened without the previous permission of the Tribunal and hence there was a contravention by the Bank of the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The complainants therefore pray that the action of the opposite party should be declared illegal and that the Bank should be called upon immediately to allow the complainants to sleep in the

Bank's premises as before. The complainants asked for a speedy enquiry into the matter and if that was not possible it was urged that an interim order should be passed, for the reason that it was very difficult to secure accommodation in Bombay and the complainants had no other place to sleep.

3. The Bank's written statement was filed on 26th February 1952 and the case was taken up for hearing on 27th February 1952.

4. The Bank's contentions are—

- (1) That there has been no alteration of conditions of service applicable to the complainants immediately before 5th January 1952, the date of the commencement of the proceedings by this Tribunal. Firstly, because their former service expired on 4th January 1952 and there was no service between 5th January and 5th February 1952 and the resumption of service on 5th February 1952 occurred only after the commencement of the proceedings of the Tribunal, and secondly, this amenity of sleeping in the premises is neither a term of the contract nor even a condition of service.
- (2) The privilege of "sleeping-in" was only a permission by leave and licence of the Bank and the same could be withdrawn at any time without notice.
- (3) In any event, this privilege could be withdrawn by the Bank at any time and in lieu thereof the Bank could offer the usual house-rent allowance of Rs. 8 per month.
- (4) On the night of 22nd December 1951, when no one else but the sepoys were sleeping in the premises and were in occupation of the office building, certain acts of mischief were done to the Bank's property which justifies the Bank in withdrawing this privilege of "sleeping-in". In the opinion of the Bank management, allowing the sepoys to sleep in the premises after the happenings on the 22nd of December 1951 is hazardous.
- (5) The withdrawal of the privilege cannot amount to a punishment. It is only the exercise of the inherent right of the employer to substitute one form of concession for another, i.e., a money payment in lieu of "sleeping-in". The Bank is willing to pay the house-rent allowance. There is no element of prejudice in such a substitution.

5. The Bank's reply statement thereafter elaborates the history of this privilege of "sleeping-in" and refers to earlier affirmations of the Bank in previous proceedings that this privilege is one which the Bank can withdraw at its pleasure. It then proceeds to give particulars of the acts of "sabotage" done to the Bank's property on the night of 22nd December 1951. The statement tries to justify the order withdrawing the privilege on various grounds set out and in particular it points out that the apparent hardship complained of was not really a serious one because the sepoys have been, in fact, sleeping outside from 24th December 1951 down to 4th February 1952, and that as a matter of fact, a Police Guard had been posted at the Bank's premises from the evening of 23rd December 1951 itself. The reply statement winds up by pointing out that the subordinate staff, by their improper conduct, "forfeited the availment of the concession" shown by the Bank and the withdrawal of the same was justified and any hardship to them was really self-inflicted by reason of their improper acts in causing damage to Bank's property, and that in any event as sepoys had been sleeping away for more than a month and it was hazardous to allow them to sleep in the Bank's premises any longer, the order substituting house-rent allowance in lieu of this privilege of sleeping in was justified on its merits and should not therefore be upset.

6. Shri K. T. Sule appeared for the complainants and Shri R. J. Kolah for the Bank. As Shri Sule denied that any acts of sabotage were committed on the night of 22nd December 1951 or that the sepoys had anything to do with them, it became necessary for the Bank to examine some of their officers to establish their allegations. Shri Sule opened his case by examining one of the sepoys to speak to the pre-existing practice of "sleeping-in" and to the circumstances under which the sepoys were denied this right on the afternoon of 5th February 1952. Thereafter Shri Kolah examined five witnesses on behalf of the Bank. Shri Sule did not wish to let in any rebutting evidence. Both sides read out correspondence relating to the origin and history of the strike and the negotiations for settlement and relied on the same. Some other documents were also filed.

7. The history of the strike and the terms of settlement thereof have been discussed by us in our award in Complaint No. 1 of 1952 and the findings therein may be taken as part of this Award and therefore it is not necessary to discuss the matter again in extenso.

8. In view of our conclusion in the previous award, that the workmen were taken back not as new entrants but as old employees and in the absence of any reservation in the settlement with reference to this previously existing practice of "sleeping-in" it must be taken that the workmen were entitled to have the full benefit of the said privilege or amenity exactly as it was before the strike. As regards the question of what is the nature, scope and extent of this amenity, Shri Kolah contended that it is not one of the terms of contract of service. According to him, the Bank has no service agreement with the workmen and there are no bye-laws either. Shri Sule argued that it was sufficient for him to show that it is a condition of service even if it should not be a term of an existing contract between the workmen and the employer. According to him this amenity had certainly become a "right" by virtue of the Sen Award and he referred us to paragraph 219 of the same. Shri Kolah also referred us to the very same paragraph. Paragraph 219 of the Sen Award is as follows:—

"Certain Banks are providing free accommodation to some of their employees specially of the subordinate staff, some of the latter being allowed to sleep on the bank's premises. Whether such accommodation is or is not adequate for the workmen's family it must generally be regarded as a concession or amenity voluntarily granted by the Bank, and it should, therefore, continue to be provided as before. We think, however, that in such a case if the employee concerned wishes to continue to avail himself of such concession or amenity he should not be entitled to the special house-rent allowance provided for the cities named above. We direct accordingly".

Shri Sule's contention is that this concession or amenity had become a right from the date of the Sen Award, i.e., 12th August 1950 and though the Award was declared void on 9th April 1951, the Bank continued to recognise this right and the sepoys continued to exercise the right as before, down to the date of the strike in December 1951. According to him, it is open to the sepoys either to avail themselves of the concession as before or to give it up and claim house-rent allowance instead. His submission was that the order by the Bank prohibiting the sepoys from sleeping in, though they were agreeable to give house-rent allowance, is an illegal alteration of the conditions of service applicable immediately prior to the commencement of proceedings of this Tribunal, and as this has been effected by the Bank without the permission of this Tribunal, after this Tribunal commenced proceedings, Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is contravened. The non-user of the right of "sleeping-in" by the sepoys during the period of the strike was said to be merely a voluntary and temporary act and there was never any denial by the Bank of such right. The sepoys never in fact turned up at the Bank during the period of the strike so as to be denied their right of "sleeping-in".

9. Shri Kolah contended that the Sen Award itself recognizes that the so-called right of "sleeping-in" is nothing more than a "concession or amenity voluntarily granted by the Bank". The Sen Award according to him, even if it were valid and operative, which, of course it was not, did not enlarge the scope of that amenity so as to give them a choice between "sleeping-in" and house-rent allowance. He submitted that all along the right of the Bank to withdraw the right voluntarily given by them existed and the previous reference to this right in earlier proceedings established the same and the employees never challenged it at all.

10. The origin of this right or 'privilege', to use a neutral term, does not clearly appear. However, it is admitted that this practice has been in vogue from 1908 onwards. There is nothing in writing to indicate the nature and legal incidents of this privilege. We have to gather the same from the manner of its enjoyment. An attempt was made by the complainants to show that it was a duty imposed upon the sepoys and that they were fined if they did not discharge this duty. One of the complainants deposed that he was fined on one occasion and he paid the fine to the Jamadar, but he does not know whether the Jamadar paid the same to the Bank. The Bank denies that there was any fine imposed on any of the sepoys for not "sleeping-in". We do not accept the case of the sepoys as to the liability to be fined for breach of duty for not sleeping in. Actually the persons who were exercising the right at any given time would appear to have been fluctuating both in numbers as well as in personnel. Again, during the proceedings before the "Divatia Tribunal" of 1946, in a dispute between this Bank and its workmen, there appears to have been no demand for sleeping in and the Consent Terms relating to the award contained no provision for the same. In 1947, again in the dispute between several banks and their employees before the "Divatia Tribunal" there appears to have been a demand by the members of the lower paid staff for free quarters or house-rent allowance. The Award in that case in paragraph 39 merely stated that the Bank of India Limited, amongst others, had allowed some members of the subordinate staff to sleep in the Bank premises and directed that those

banks who granted accommodation or paid house-allowance should continue to do so as before. There was no investigation as to the legal character or the precise scope of this amenity of "sleeping-in" accommodation. We have, however, some important particulars when we come to the next stage, i.e., the proceedings before the Sen Tribunal. The award of the Sen Tribunal on this point has already been quoted above. Undoubtedly, the Sen Tribunal had jurisdiction to deal with this matter of "sleeping-in" because the Schedule II to the Government of India Notification referring the disputes for adjudication, item 4 relates to house-rent allowance and there is a further note at the end to the effect that "the list is not intended to be exhaustive". In the written statement of this Bank before the Sen Tribunal it was clearly stated that "a majority of the sepoys of this Bank live on the Bank's premises with the permission of the Bank management *although the Bank reserves the right to revoke such permission*. The Bank cannot provide housing accommodation or pay house-rent allowance". The claim of the Bank to revoke such permission is categorically set out. Yet it appears that the workmen concerned never controverted this statement either by any further reply on their part or by any oral evidence before that Tribunal. In the Sen Award the reference to "the concession or amenity voluntarily given by the Bank" must therefore be understood as a concession or amenity given by the Bank of India Limited subject, however, to the right of the Bank to revoke such permission. There is nothing in the terms of the Sen Award even to suggest that this permission subject to the Bank's right of revocation was intended to be altered into an absolute right on the part of the employees to insist on "sleeping-in" under all conditions and freed from the Bank's right of withdrawing the same by revoking the permission. Even if the Sen Award were operative this would be the result. There is no satisfactory evidence before us of any contractual term of service giving an unconditional right of "sleeping-in". It may however be a condition of service because the amenity has been in existence all along from the inception of the Bank for about 45 years and the sepoys as and when they are recruited must be taken to have entered service with the knowledge of this existing amenity available to them. We are however clearly of opinion that in the circumstances the sepoys have not established their right to insist on "sleeping-in" against the wishes of the management as part of their conditions of service. This privilege was all along subject to the Bank's right of revoking it and the exercise of such power of revocation cannot therefore be objected to as illegal.

11. The question still remains whether this right of the power of revocation by the Bank is one to be exercised at its pleasure or one to be justified by good cause. Although the words "at pleasure" are not used in the Bank's written statement before the Sen Tribunal in the context it is clear that the right of revocation referred to must be understood as "revocation at pleasure". We are inclined to hold accordingly that the only effect of the Sen Award, even if it were valid, is merely to make it obligatory on the Bank to substitute house-rent allowance where the Bank chooses for reasons of its own to withdraw the permission to "sleep-in". The option is not intended to be given to the employees at all. The option is with the Bank only.

12. Even if the revocation of permission should be only for a just cause and not purely at the pleasure of the Bank, the circumstances in this particular case show that the Bank's action was not without justification. On the night of 22nd December 1951, only the sepoys remained on the premises. It is admitted that there was no outsider present. The officers had all left by 8 or 9 in the night. Next morning, when some of the officers turned up at the office, they found books misplaced, vouchers mixed up with old records, a typewriter slightly tampered with, gum put in ink wells, the lock of a safe tampered with, key holes of steel cabinets blocked up, side tables removed from their proper places and some ledger books taken away from one floor to another. The oral evidence of the responsible officers of the Bank examined before us makes out these acts in details. It has not been seriously challenged in cross-examination. Further, we find that on 23rd December 1951 itself the Bank requisitioned the help of a Police Guard and in their letter to the Police Authorities the Bank had stated that certain acts of sabotage had already been committed. In the communication to the Labour Ministry dated 8th January 1952 also, the Bank has reiterated that on the night of 22nd December 1951 there were acts of sabotage committed. The finding must therefore be that certain acts of mischief, though no amounting to destruction of property, still sufficiently annoying and provocative and likely to cause difficulties in the smooth working of the Bank from and after 24th December 1951 when the strike was to commence, were committed. Shri Sule admitted that this much inference may legitimately be drawn from the evidence but he strongly urged that it should not be inferred that the sepoys were connected with these improper acts. He suggested that some of the new employees who were taken by the Bank just immediately before the contemplated strike might have been responsible. We have no hesitation in rejecting this theory. These new employees can have no motive at all to indulge in such

acts. The sepoys were the only persons who remained in the premises on that eventful night, and the inference is irresistible that some of them must have been responsible for these acts. One sepoy who was examined very conveniently said that he did not know what others were doing and he did not care to enquire at any time thereafter whether it was true that any acts of mischief were committed. We do not accept his testimony. We hold that some improper acts were done and these must be attributed to the sepoys directly or indirectly. It is admitted that none of them, at any rate, took any steps to prevent any damage being done or ever drew the attention of the officers to the things that had happened when the officers came in the next morning nor rendered any help in tracing the missing things and restoring them to their proper places to facilitate the smooth working of the Bank. Such conduct on their part leaves an unpleasant impression on us and goes a long way towards establishing the bank's contention that the withdrawal of this privilege of "sleeping-in" and the consequent hardship which may be caused by it was only due to their own acts of reckless folly, if indeed it is not something more serious than that.

13. Actually the order of withdrawal of this privilege was communicated to the sepoys on the afternoon of 5th February 1952 when they had resumed work in the morning. We find, however, that even on the 24th of December 1951 itself the General Manager of the Bank had come to a decision that if and when work was resumed the sepoys should no longer be permitted to sleep in the Bank's premises. A copy of his decision has been filed. The signed order dated 4th February 1952 was sent to the Assistant General Manager on the 5th February 1952 for necessary action. The Assistant General Manager has deposed before us that he had this order communicated to the sepoys through the Jamadar and the Jamadar was also instructed to tell the sepoys that they would be paid house-rent allowance at Rs. 8 per month and they would be given a paid half-holiday for removing their things. We accept his evidence on this point.

14. As regards the hardship and inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of this privilege it has to be noted that besides being a self-inflicted injury, the sepoys were actually not sleeping in the premises from 24th December 1951 to 5th February 1952, i.e., for a period of nearly 43 days. It was stated before us that about half the number were sleeping with some relatives and others were forced to sleep on the pavements. The evidence however shows that some sepoys had been renting a common room jointly and by turns they were living there with members of their family at times when they joined them in Bombay. It is unnecessary for us to find where exactly all the sepoys were sleeping but we are satisfied that there must have been quite a lot of discomfort and difficulty for them to get accommodation. They, of course, willingly submitted to this during the period of the strike and, of course, it is not to be expected that they would be willing to make this sacrifice when the strike was settled. The sepoys naturally expected that once they resumed duty they would be able to revert to their former practice of "sleeping-in". This was however not to be. They were not permitted to "sleep-in" as a result of the order withdrawing their privilege and substituting house-rent allowance instead. We quite agree with the observations of Shri Sule that in the difficult conditions of getting accommodation in Bombay, the house rent allowance may not meet the situation. Inconvenience to the workmen no doubt is the result. It is a hardship upon them, at any rate, when they are not given sufficient time to adjust themselves. At the same time we cannot forget the fact that an institution like The Bank of India Limited which is a credit institution of a highly delicate nature should not be hampered in the least in its smooth working by disturbances of the kind which took place on the night of 22nd December 1951. It is unnecessary to elaborate this point. It is indiscreet to allow the subordinate staff to "sleep-in" if people having access to the office premises during night should take it into their head to do acts of the kind referred to above. If the Bank feels it unsafe to allow the sepoys to continue to "sleep-in" as before and desires to revise its policy, this Tribunal cannot take the responsibility of disagreeing with such a view and compelling the Bank to rely on the protestations of loyalty and future good conduct on the part of the employees and run the risk of non-observance of the same thereafter. The hardship to the individuals has to be weighed against the danger to the Bank and it seems to us that the latter is entitled to a greater degree of consideration and protection than the former, much as we sympathize with the inconvenience caused to the sepoys concerned.

15. These considerations have to be kept in view when we decide the dispute between the parties under Section 33A of the Act. In the first place, we are of opinion that the exercise by the Bank of their right of withdrawing the permission is not an alteration of the conditions of service. Conditions of service always permitted the withdrawal of this amenity at the Bank's pleasure and certainly, in any event, for just cause. Even the Sen Tribunal award did not alter the nature of this amenity which was nothing but a permission by way of leave and licence and

revocable by the Bank. As Mr. Thom, the Assistant General Manager of the Bank stated before us, the Bank would never have thought of disallowing this privilege, had it not been for the incidents on the night of 22nd December 1951. He stated further that there was no occasion for withdrawing this privilege at any time before as there was "no betrayal of trust by the sepoys". The exercise by the Bank of their power of revocation is therefore nothing but an incident in the actual working of the conditions of service as they were all along and not an alteration of the same. As such no previous permission of the Tribunal for the Bank's action was necessary.

16. In any view, however, even if this substitution of one amenity by another, viz. "sleeping-in" privilege being replaced by house-rent allowance, should be held to be a change or alteration in the conditions of service, requiring the previous permission of the Tribunal under Section 33, the question would still remain whether in disposing of this complaint under Section 33A we have not also to adjudicate under Section 33 on the merits of the dispute between the parties. It has now been settled by decisions of the Labour Appellate Court that a mere contravention of Section 33 in not getting previous permission of the Tribunal will not by itself justify an order restoring status-quo without reference to the circumstances but the controversy has to be investigated and the Tribunal must give its award on the merits of the dispute between the parties. Having regard to our earlier observations we are unhesitatingly of opinion that the proper course in this case is not to cancel the order of the Bank and allow the sepoys to "sleep-in" against the Bank's wishes but to uphold the order and permit the Bank to pay them the house-rent allowance in lieu of the "sleeping-in" amenity now withdrawn.

17. Our award accordingly is that the order of the Bank withdrawing the privilege of "sleeping-in" is to be maintained and instead the Bank will pay the sepoys concerned the appropriate house-rent allowance.

18. Having regard to the inferior status of the complainants and their economic conditions and the inconvenience caused by the withdrawal of the concession of "sleeping-in" (though justified in the circumstances), we are of opinion that this is a proper case for excusing the complainants from liability to pay costs.

S. PANCHAPAGESA SASTRY, *Chairman.*

M. L. TANNAN, *Member.*

V. L. D'SOUZA, *Member.*

BOMBAY,

Dated 15th March, 1952.

[No. LR100(18).]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, *Under Secy.*

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1952

S.E.O. 581.—The following draft of certain proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees in the Cantonment Boards of Leborg, Banaras, Dagshai and Mathura specified in the Schedule annexed hereto which it is proposed to fix in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), are published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st May 1952.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

Serial Number	Category of employees	Proposed minimum basic rates of wages	Cost of living allowance
<i>Leborg Cantonment</i>			
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Sweepers	16	25
2.	Public Works Department Mazdoors	14	25

Serial Number	Category of employees	Proposed minimum basic rate of wages	Cost of living allowance
<i>Lebong Cantonment—contd.</i>			
3.	Conservancy Mazdoors ((Trenchmen)	Rs. 15	Rs. 25
4.	Forest Guard	16	25
5.	Sweeper Jamadars	20	25
6.	Office Peon	20	25
7.	School Mali Chowkidars	16	25
<i>Banaras Cantonment</i>			
<i>A.-2.</i>			
1.	Accountant	50	22
2.	Head Clerk	75	22
3.	Clerk	45	15
4.	Office Peon	20	15
5.	Chowkidar	20	15
<i>B.-2 (a)</i>			
6.	Cashier & Tax Collector	50	20
7.	Peon	20	16
<i>B.-3 (a)</i>			
8.	Peon	20	15
<i>D.-3.</i>			
9.	Pump Attendant	45	20
<i>E.-2 (a)</i>			
10.	Lamp Lighter	20	16
<i>E.-5 (a)</i>			
11.	Pound Keeper	30	16
<i>E.-6 (a)</i>			
12.	Mali	25	16
<i>F.-1 (a)</i>			
13.	Medical Officer Incharge Cantonment General Hospital	50	—
14.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	120	22
15.	Compounder	45	22
16.	Assistant Compounder	40	15
17.	Mali & Chaprasi	25	16
18.	Ward Mazdoor & Water carrier	20	16
19.	Cook	20	16
20.	Male sweeper	25	25 % of pay
21.	Female sweeper	25	25 % of pay
22.	Chowkidar	20	16
23.	Dai	20	16
24.	Part time washerman	12 (fixed)	..
<i>F.-4 (a)</i>			
25.	Sanitary Inspector	120	22
26.	Jamadar	20	16
27.	Herdsmen	20	16
28.	Cart-driver	25	25 % of pay
29.	Road sweeper	25	25 % of pay
30.	Latrine sweeper	25	25 % of pay
31.	Part time sweeper (office)	2 (fixed)	..
32.	Bhisty	20	16

Serial Number	Category of employees	Proposed minimum basic rates of wages Rs.	Cost of living allowance Rs.
33	Drain cleaner	25	25 % of pay
34	Allowance for drum beater for circulation of notices .	1 (fixed)	
35	Trench Beldar	25	25 % of pay.
36	Trench sweeper	25	25 % of pay
37	Mistry	35	15
38	Hammerman	20	15
<i>G-1 (a)</i>			
39	Head teacher (trained)	45	13
40	Assistant teacher (trained)	35	12
41	Assistant teacher un-trained	30	12
42	Chowkidar, peon, etc.	20	15

Dagshai Cantonment.

1	Clerk	60	45
2	Tax Collector	60	45
3	Sanitary Inspector unqualified	40	35
4	Sub Assistant Surgeon Incharge Cantt. Dispensary	75	45
5	Compounder	40	35
6	Midwife	40	35
7	Peon	25	35
8	Chowkidar	20	35
9	Mali	20	35
10	Sweeper Jamadar	25	35
11	Sweeper	20	35
12	Bhisti	20	35
13	Mate	75 all inclusive	
14	Mazdoors	55 all inclusive	

Mathura Cantonment.

1	Cart Driver	20	25% [of pay.]
2	Beldars	20	25% of pay.
3	Drain sweepers	20	
4	Bhistics	20	15
5	Blacksmith	35	15
6	Blacksmith mazdoor	20	15
7	Mali	25	15
8	Chowkidar	20	15
9	Peon	20	15
10	Pound Keeper	35	15

NOTE.—The cost of living allowance will be adjusted at such intervals and in such manner as the Central Government may direct.

[No. LWI-24(74).]

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1952

S.R.O. 582.—The following draft of an amendment to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 29th April 1952.

Any objection or any suggestion which may be received from any person regarding the said draft before the date specified above will be considered by the Central Government.

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Draft Amendment

In sub-rule (2) of rule 30 of the said Rules, the following further proviso shall be added, namely:—

“Provided further that no claim for any such refund relating to the period prior to the 15th May 1951 shall be entertained unless it is preferred by the 31st December 1952.”

[No. M-4(8)/51]

S.R.O. 583.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) and clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 4 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Central Government hereby fixes minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the Schedule annexed hereto and employed on road construction and in building operations in the Cochin Port, the same having been previously published as required by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act.

2. The aforesaid minimum rates of wages shall take effect from the date of this Notification.

SCHEDULE

Categories of employees	Minimum daily wages	Minimum monthly wages
	Rs.	Rs.
Skilled Workmen—		
Masons, Bricklayers and Stone cutters—		
Selection Grade—	2/5/-	60/-
I Class	1/14/-	50/-
II Class	1/8/-	40/-
Semi-skilled		
Thoombaman (Spade Workers)	1/5/6	35/-

Note.—The Cost of Living Allowance will be admissible at the following rates, adjusted at such intervals and in such manner as the Central Government may direct:—

(i) In case of daily wages—

Rs. 1-11-6 for those whose minimum daily wages are Rs. 2/- and above and Rs. 1-5-6 for those whose minimum daily wages are less than Rs. 2/-.

(ii) In case of monthly wages—

Rs. 40/- (forty) p.m. for those whose minimum monthly wages are not more than Rs. 50/- (fifty), and Rs. 50/- (fifty) p.m. for those whose minimum monthly wages are more than Rs. 50/- (fifty).

Unskilled—

Mazdoor (Man).....2/2- per day*

Mazdoor (Woman).....1/12/- per day*

*All inclusive rates of wages.

[No. LWI-24(74).]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S. R. O. 584.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 and sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Central Government hereby fixes the minimum

rates of wages payable to the classes of employees in the Cantonment Boards specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the same having been previously published as required by clause (b) of subsection (1) of Section 3 of the said Act.

These rates shall take effect from the date of this Notification.

SCHEDULE

Serial Number	Category of Employees	Proposed minimum basic rate of wages (monthly or daily)	Cost of living allowance
1	2	3	4
<i>1. Jullundur Cantonment</i>			
		Rs. A. P. Per month	Rs. A. P. Per month
1	Head Peon and Daffri	30 0 0	25 0 0
2	Peons	25 0 0	25 0 0
3	Chaukidar	20 0 0	25 0 0
4	Drum Beator	20 0 0	25 0 0
5	Pump Cleaners	20 0 0	25 0 0
6	Road Mazdoor	20 0 0	25 0 0
7	Mali Mazdoor	20 0 0	25 0 0
8	Double Bullock Cart Drivers	25 0 0	25 0 0
9	Dai	30 0 0	25 0 0
10	Ward Servant	20 0 0	25 0 0
11	Trench Beldors	20 0 0	25 0 0
12	Road Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
13	Mohalla Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
14	Drain Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
15	Group Latrine Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
16	Bhisties	20 0 0	25 0 0
17	Filth, Urine and Sullage Water Cart Drivers (Single bullock)	25 0 0	25 0 0
18	Blacksmith	40 0 0	25 0 0
19	Carpenter	40 0 0	25 0 0
20	Rubbish and Filth Lorry Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
21	Workshop Mazdoors	25 0 0	25 0 0
22	Carrying Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
23	Maid Servants	20 0 0	25 0 0
<i>2. Meerut Cantonment</i>			
1	Mason	45 0 0	20 0 0
2	Mazdoor	32 0 0	20 0 0
3	Carpenter	45 0 0	20 0 0
4	Blacksmith	45 0 0	20 0 0
5	Bellowsman	30 0 0	20 0 0
6	Road Roller Cleaner	30 0 0	20 0 0
7	Mali	25 0 0	20 0 0
8	Sweeper	20 0 0	25 0 0
9	Bhisty	20 0 0	25 0 0
10	Fireman	30 0 0	20 0 0
11	Lamp Lighter	25 0 0	20 0 0
<i>3. St. Thomas Mt.-Cum-Pom. Cantt. Madras</i>			
1	Board and Record Clerk	45 0 0	22 0 0
2	Steno-typist	45 0 0	22 0 0
3	Head Peon	22 0 0	19 0 0
4	Cycle Orderly	18 0 0	19 0 0
5	Peon	18 0 0	18 0 0

1	2	3
6	Watchman	14 0 0
7	Cashier	45 0 0
8	Tax-Clerks	45 0 0
9	Lorry Driver	35 0 0
10	Lorry Sweeper	18 12 0
11	Baldar	18 12 0
12	Rubbish hand-drawn cart puller	16 14 0
13	Night soil hand-drawn cart puller	16 14 0
14	Scavengers	16 14 0
15	Ord. Sweepers	16 14 0
16	Drain cleaners	16 14 0
18	Lampighter-cum-Bhisti, Pvm.	15 0 0
18	Lampighter, Mount	16 4 0
19	Pound-keeper	20 0 0
20	Gardners	16 0 0
21	Compounders	35 0 0
22	Midwife	35 0 0
23	Ward Attendant	12 0 0
24	Ayah	12 0 0
25	Waterman (part-time)	6 0 0
26	Dhoby (")	4 0 0
27	Sweeper (")	6 0 0
28	Water Pump Mechanic	40 0 0

4. Ambala Cantonment

1	Accountant	125 0 0	40 0 0
2	Record Keeper, Cantt. Overseer, Cashier, Sanitary Inspector, Asstt. Tax Supdt, Cantt. Inspector	80 0 0	35 0 0
3	Tax Inspector and Octroi Inspector	70 0 0	35 0 0
4	Asstt. Accountant, Assistant Record Keeper, Clerks, Typists, Store-Keeper, Vehicle Clerk, Draftsman, Despatcher, Frontage Clerk, Sub-Overseer, Senior Tax Clerk, Meter Reader Clerk.	60 0 0	35 0 0
5	Moharrirs Octroi, Moharrirs Tax, Moharrirs Cattle Pound and Dog Shooter	40 0 0	25 0 0
6	Steam Road Roller Driver	40 0 0	25 0 0
7	Literate peon, Octroi Peon, other peons; mate, Munshi, Process Server, Chowkidar, Orderly peon and Lady peon.	25 0 0	25 0 0
8	Mechanic, Fire fighting lorry Driver, Head Engine Driver, General Mechanic, Head Blacksmith	60 0 0	35 0 0
9	Waterman, Epidemic Mazdoor, Mali, Bishti, Beldar (trench, rubbish lorry, drain etc.)	20 0 0	25 0 0
10	Driver for trailer pump	55 0 0	35 0 0
11	Lorry Driver, Engine Driver, Mason, Head Mason, Blacksmith and Carpenter	50 0 0	25 0 0
12	Head Mali, Assistant Blacksmith, Sanitary Jamadar, Jemadar peons, and peon for Library	30 0 0	25 0 0
13	Lamp Lighters, labour mazdoors, cook and sweepers, male and female	20 0 0	25 0 0
14	Compounder and Dispenser	55 0 0	35 0 0
15	Vaccinator, and	50 0 0	25 0 0
16	Matron, Nurse and Dai,	40 0 0	25 0 0
17	Ward, servant, Dhobi, Fireman for Fire brigade	25 0 0	25 0 0
18	Daffri and Cleaner	35 0 0	25 0 0
19	Filth Cart Driver, Rubbish Cart Driver, Sullage Cart Driver, Dirty Water Cart Driver	20 0 0	25 0 0
		+20 0 0	
		wages of bullock	
20	Mazdoor on daily wages	At Rs. 2/- per day without any allowance.	
21	Second Master	150 0 0	45 0 0
22	Third Master	125 0 0	40 0 0
23	English Teacher	90 0 0	35 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per Month	Rs. A. P. Per Month
24	S. V. Teacher, Drawing Master, Hindi Teacher, Sanskrit Teacher, Punjabi Teacher and Persian Teacher	50 0 0	25 0 0
25	J. V. Teacher, Head Teacher and Lady Teacher	40 0 0	25 0 0
26	Cantt. Legal Adviser	115 0 0	Part-time allowance.
27	Sub-charge, Cantt. Board Hospital	175 0 0	55 0 0
28	Lady Doctor	100 0 0	35 0 0
5. Mhow Cantonment			
1	Sub-Charge D. P. Cantt. General Hospital	200 0 0	30 0 0
2	Lady Assistant Surgeon	200 0 0	30 0 0
3	Heads of Sections :—		
	(1) Accountant	100 0 0	29 0 0
	(2) Octroi Superintendent		
	(3) Revenue and Tax Supdt.		
	(4) Sanitary Supdt.	200 0 0	30 0 0
	(5) Head Mechanic		
	(6) Cantt. Engineer		
4	(1) Steno-typist	90 0 0	29 0 0
	(2) Public Works and Lands Clerk		
5	Lands Overseer	110 0 0	29 0 0
6	Surveyor	100 0 0	29 0 0
7	Public Works Overseer	70 0 0	29 0 0
8	(1) Store-keeper	80 0 0	29 0 0
	(2) Rev. and Tax Inspector		
	(3) Cashier		
9	(1) Assistant Accountant	60 0 0	29 0 0
	(2) Typist		
	(3) Central Registry Clerk		
	(4) General Clerk	45 0 0	29 0 0
	(5) Senior Compounder and Store-keeper D. P. General Hospital		
10	(1) Demand and Collection Clerk		
	(2) Draftsman	50 0 0	20 0 0
11	(1) School and Committee Clerk	45 0 0	29 0 0
	(2) Octroi Clerk		
	(3) Rent Collector		
	(4) Licence and Grazing Clerk	45 0 0	29 0 0
	(5) Junior Sanitary Inspector		
	(6) Tax Collector		
	(7) Octroi Roundman	45 0 0	29 0 0
	(8) Painter		
12	Public Works Mate.		
13	(1) Tax Collector (Junior)	40 0 0	29 0 0
	(2) Engine Driver		
	(3) Compounder		
	(4) Trained Nurse	30 0 0	24 0 0
	(5) Rubbish and Filth Lorry Driver		
	(6) Public Vaccinator		
	(7) Blacksmith	30 0 0	24 0 0
	(8) Carpenter		
	(9) Assistant to Sanitary Inspector		
	(10) Parcel Entry Clerk	25 0 0	24 0 0
	(11) Goods Entry Clerk		
	(12) Octroi Nakedar		
14	Sanitary Jemadar (Mukaddam)	30 0 0	24 0 0
15	Cattle Pound-keeper	30 0 0	24 0 0
16	Head Mali	35 0 0	24 0 0
17	(1) Daftry	30 0 0	24 0 0
	(2) Storeman		
18	(1) Peon		
	(2) Orderly to Vety. Surgeon	25 0 0	24 0 0
	(3) Bill Server		
19	Electrician	70 0 0	29 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per Mensem	Rs. A. P. Per Mensem
20	(1) Chowkidar (2) Bhisty (3) Animal-Care-Taker (4) Mali (5) Stray-Dog-Catcher (6) Bullock-Driver for Charsa (7) Ward Servant (8) Ayah (9) Male Nurse, (Untrained) (10) Cook (11) Lady Health Worker (12) Male Sweeper (13) Female Sweeper (14) Cleaner (Workshop) (15) Rat-Catcher (16) Helper to Black-Smith or Carpenter (17) Trench Beldar (18) Dumping Ground Beldar (19) Washerman or Woman (20) Beldar	20 0 0	24 0 0
21	Trained Graduate Teacher	80 0 0	29 0 0
22	Trained Inter Teacher	58 0 0	29 0 0
23	Trained Matric Teacher	50 0 0	29 0 0
24	Vernacular Trained Teacher	40 0 0	29 0 0
25	Drawing and Language Teacher (with qualifications to teach IX and X Classes)	60 0 0	29 0 0
26	Physical Instructor, Drill Master :— (1) If Matriculate with requisite qualifications (2) If not a Matriculate but with requisite qualifications	50 0 0 40 0 0	29 0 0 29 0 0
27	Laboratory Assistant, High School	40 0 0	29 0 0
28	School Clerk	40 0 0	29 0 0
29	Peon (Farrash)	25 0 0	24 0 0
30	Chowkidar, Mali Maid-servant Waterman Sweeper	20 0 0	24 0 0
6. Clement Town Cantonment			
1	Rubbish Lorry Drivers	30 0 0	22 0 0
2	Rubbish Lorries Cleaner	25 0 0	16 0 0
3	Work-shop Mistri	35 0 0	22 0 0
4	Workshop Beldar	25 0 0	16 0 0
5	Office Peon	20 0 0	16 0 0
6	Cantt. Head Mali	25 0 0	16 0 0
7	Cantt. Malis	25 0 0	16 0 0
8	Road and Drain Sweepers (Permanent)	20 0 0	7 8 0
9	Beldars, Loaders and Dumpers	20 0 0	7 8 0
		2 0 0	(Special allowance)
10	Road and Drain Sweepers, Beldars, Loaders, and Dumpers (Temporary)	20 0 0	5 0 0
7. Landsdowns Cantonment			
1	Accountant	50 0 0	15 0 0
2	Assistant clerks	45 0 0	15 0 0
3	Tax clerks or Tax Inspector	50 0 0	15 0 0
4	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	100 0 0	20 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per Mensem	Rs. A. P. Per Mensem
5	Dispenser	45 0 0	18 0 0
6	Dresser or Nursing Compounder	30 0 0	15 0 0
7	Trained Teacher C. T.	75 0 0	13 0 0
8	Trained Teachers, V.T.C. or J.T.C.	40 0 0	12 0 0
9	Forest Guards	30 0 0	15 0 0
10	Mali	25 0 0	15 0 0
11	Water supply-Lineman	35 0 0	15 0 0
12	Daftri or Tax peon	30 0 0	15 0 0
13	Peons	20 0 0	15 0 0
14	Science bearer	25 0 0	15 0 0
15	Garden Mazdoor	20 0 0	15 0 0
16	Cook or Bhisties	20 0 0	15 0 0
17	Head Toll Moharrir	40 0 0	15 0 0
18	Toll Moharrirs	35 0 0	15 0 0
19	Sweepers	20 0 0	@ 25 per cent of pay plus Rs. 5/-

8. Kirkee Cantonment

1	2nd and Lands clerk	85 0 0	45 0 0
2	Accountant	100 0 0	45 0 0
3	Assistant Accountant	45 0 0	35 0 0
4	Senior Typist	75 0 0	45 0 0
5	Junior Typist	45 0 0	35 0 0
6	Head Peon	35 0 0	35 0 0
7	Record and Despatch clerk	45 0 0	35 0 0
8	Peons	30 0 0	35 0 0
9	Chowkidars	30 0 0	35 0 0
10	Revenue Clerk	85 0 0	45 0 0
11	Assistant Revenue Clerk	45 0 0	35 0 0
12	General Duty Inspector	85 0 0	45 0 0
13	Assistant General Duty Inspector	45 0 0	35 0 0
14	Cashier	85 0 0	45 0 0
15	Bill server	30 0 0	35 0 0
16	Sanitary Superintendent	92 0 0	45 0 0
17	Motor Mechanic	60 0 0	45 0 0
18	Assistant Motor Mechanic	55 0 0	45 0 0
19	Sanitary Havildars	40 0 0	35 0 0
20	Sanitary Mukadams	30 0 0	35 0 0
21	Motor Drivers	50 0 0	35 0 0
22	Blacksmith	50 0 0	35 0 0
23	Assistant Blacksmith	30 0 0	35 0 0
24	Overseer	80 0 0	45 0 0
25	P. W. D. Mate	40 0 0	35 0 0
26	Pound keeper	35 0 0	35 0 0
27	Lorry mazdoors	25 0 0	35 0 0
28	Sullage water cartman	25 0 0	35 0 0
29	Male Sweepers	25 0 0	35 0 0
30	Female Wet Sweepers	20 0 0	35 0 0
31	Female Dry Sweepers	20 0 0	35 0 0
32	Rat Catchers	25 0 0	35 0 0
33	Anti Malaria mazdoors	25 0 0	35 0 0
34	Beef and Mutton Cart Drivers	25 0 0	35 0 0
35	Cattle Catchers	25 0 0	35 0 0
36	Mason	45 0 0	35 0 0
37	P. W. D. Male Mazdoors	25 0 0	35 0 0
38	P. W. D. Female Mazdoors	20 0 0	35 0 0
39	Sub Assistant Surgeon	100 0 0	45 0 0
40	Staff Nurse	75 0 0	45 0 0
41	Nurse and Midwife	40 0 0	35 0 0
42	Compounder	50 0 0	35 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
43	Assistant Compounder	35 0 0	35 0 0
44	Dressers	30 0 0	35 0 0
45	Ward boys	30 0 0	35 0 0
46	Ayabs	30 0 0	35 0 0
47	Midwife	40 0 0	35 0 0
48	2nd year trained teachers	40 0 0	35 0 0
49	1st year trained teachers	40 0 0	35 0 0
50	Vernacular Final teachers	40 0 0	35 0 0
51	Malies	25 0 0	35 0 0

9. Saugor Cantonment

1	Revenue Accountant	60 0 0	33 0 0
2	Clerk	45 0 0	33 0 0
3	Daftari	25 0 0	21 0 0
4	Peon	20 0 0	21 0 0
5	Chowkidar	18 0 0	21 0 0
6	Lamp Lighter	18 0 0	21 0 0
7	Sullege Water and Nightsoil Cart Driver	24 0 0	21 0 0
8	Bhisti	18 0 0	21 0 0
9	Male Sweeper	18 0 0	21 0 0
10	Female Sweeper	17 0 0	21 0 0
11	Trenchman	18 0 0	21 0 0
12	Conservancy Lorry Loader	18 0 0	21 0 0
13	Lorry Driver	35 0 0	26 0 0
14	Lorry Driver-cum-mechanic	50 0 0	33 0 0
15	Conservancy Jemadar	20 0 0	21 0 0
16	Cattle Pound Moharrir	20 0 0	21 0 0
17	Mali	18 0 0	21 0 0
18	Nurse	50 0 0	33 0 0
19	Compounder	30 0 0	26 0 0
20	Ayah	20 0 0	21 0 0
21	Vaccinator	25 0 0	21 0 0
22	Anti-malaria Mazdoor	18 0 0	21 0 0
23	Teacher. (Primary)	30 0 0	26 0 0

Per diem.

24	Black-Smith	3 0 0	..
25	Carpenter	3 0 0	..
26	Mason	2 12 0	..
27	Mute	1 8 0	..
28	Mazdoor	1 4 0	..

10. Khas Yol Cantonment

	Per mensem	
1	Sweepers	20 0 0
2	Beldars	20 0 0
3	Mali	20 0 0
4	Water Carrier	20 0 0
5	Labourer or mazdoors	20 0 0
6	Ward Servants	23 0 0
7	Office Peons	25 0 0
8	Lorry Cleaner	30 0 0

11. Amritsar Cantonment

1	Second Clerk	60 0 0	35 0 0
2	Revenue Clerk	60 0 0	35 0 0
3	Pump Mistry cum Lino Man	50 0 0	35 0 0
4	School-teachers	40 0 0	25 0 0
5	Dispenser	30 0 0 (fixed)	25 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
6	Sanitary and Conservancy Jamadars, Peons, Chowkidar, Mali.	25 0 0	25 0 0
7	Sweepers, Bhistry, Garden mazdoors, Roadwatering Mazdoors and Drain-Mazdoors.	20 0 0	25 0 0
12. Jhansi Cantonment			
1	Sweepers, Male and Female	20 0 0	25% of pay plus Rs. 5 additional D.A.
2	Peons, Chowkidars, Mazdoors, Water carriers	20 0 0 plus Rs. 5 special pay i.e., Rs. 25 in all.	20 0 0
3	Mali	25 0 0	20 0 0
4	Safai Hawaldars, Dressers, Nursing Orderlies, Nurse Dai, Daftri, Hammerman.	30 0 0	20 0 0
5	Pound Keeper, Vaccinator	35 0 0	20 0 0
6	Blacksmith, Electric Mistry, Compounder, Carpenter	45 0 0	20 0 0
7	Clerks	50 0 0	20 0 0
8	School Mistress	35 0 0	12 0 0
			45 0 0
13. Ahmedabad Cantonment			
1	Tax collector cum overseer	105 (for the present incumbent), 80 (for future entrants)	50 0 0 45 0 0
2	Typist cum Record Keeper	46 0 0	35 0 0
3	Compounder	55 0 0	45 0 0
4	Sanitary Inspector	92 0 0	45 0 0
5	Asstt. Sanitary Inspector	55 0 0	45 0 0
6	1st Assistant Teacher. (2nd Year Trained)	40 0 0	35 0 0
7	2nd Assistant Teacher. (2nd Year Trained)	40 0 0	35 0 0
8	Qualified Teachers	35 0 0	35 0 0
9	Office Peons	30 0 0	35 0 0
10	Night Watchman	25 0 0	35 0 0
11	Dispensary Servant	30 0 0	35 0 0
12	Female Sweeper (Dispensary)	23 0 0	35 0 0
13	Sweeper Mukadams	30 0 0	35 0 0
14	Male Sweepers	25 0 0	35 0 0
15	Female Sweepers	23 0 0	35 0 0
16	Rubbish Cart Drivers	25 0 0 (plus Rs. 2 p. m. extra allowance)	35 0 0
17	Incinerator Sweepers	25 0 0 (plus Rs. 2 extra allowance)	35 0 0
18	Cattle attendant	25 0 0 (plus Rs. 2 extra allowance)	35 0 0
19	Tree-tending Malies	25 0 0	35 0 0
20	Water boy for school	25 0 0	35 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
<i>14. Jutogh Cantonment.</i>			
1	Tax Collector	60 0 0	35 0 0
2	Sanitary Overseer	40 0 0	25 0 0
3	Peon	25 0 0	25 0 0
4	Chowkidar and Lamp Lighter	20 0 0	25 0 0
5	Mali	20 0 0	25 0 0
6	Nursing Orderly	25 0 0	25 0 0
7	Sweeper Jemadar	20 0 0	25 0 0
8	Sweeper or Mazdoor	20 0 0	25 0 0
9	Bhishti	20 0 0	25 0 0
10	Assistant Teacher	40 0 0	25 0 0
11	Assistant Teacher	40 0 0	25 0 0
12	Mistress	40 0 0	25 0 0
<i>15. Ferozepore Cantonment.</i>			
1	Mulios	20 0 0	25 0 0
2	Sweeper for office	20 0 0	25 0 0
3	Joriwala with two bullocks	55 0 0	35 0 0
4	Road Gang Mazdoors	20 0 0	25 0 0
5	Fire Engine Drivers	50 0 0	25 0 0
6	Firemen	30 0 0	25 0 0
7	Bhishties	20 0 0	25 0 0
8	Hospital Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
9	Electrician <i>cum</i> Motor Mechanic	75 0 0	35 0 0
10	Assistant Mechanic	50 0 0	25 0 0
11	Lorry Drivers	40 0 0	25 0 0
12	Lorry Mazdoors	20 0 0	25 0 0
13	Trench Beldars	20 0 0	25 0 0
14	Pumping Engine Drivers	40 0 0	25 0 0
15	Road Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
16	Drain Sweeper	20 0 0	25 0 0
17	Latrine Sweepers	20 0 0	25 0 0
18	Black-Smith	40 0 0	25 0 0
19	Carpenter	40 0 0	25 0 0
20	Hammerman	25 0 0	25 0 0
21	Rubbish Cart Drivers with one bullock each	40 0 0	25 0 0
22	Filth Cart Drivers with one bullock	40 0 0	25 0 0
23	Sullage Water Cart Driver with one bullock	40 0 0	25 0 0
24	Water Bailers	20 0 0	25 0 0
25	Anti Malaria Mazdoors	20 0 0	25 0 0
<i>16. Shajahanpur Cantonment.</i>			
<i>A. 2.—General Administration.</i>			
1	Accountant	50 0 0	15 0 0
2	General Clerk <i>cum</i> Tax Collector	45 0 0	15 0 0
3	Peon	20 0 0	15 0 0
4	Office Night Chowkidar	20 0 0	15 0 0
<i>B. Collection of Revenue 3(A)</i>			
5	Revenue Clerk	45 0 0	22 0 0
6	Peon	20 0 0	15 0 0
<i>E. Public Safety and Convenience 2(a)</i>			
7	Lamp Lighter	20 0 0	15 0 0
<i>E-5 (a)</i>			
8	Pound Keeper	35 0 0	15 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
E-6 (a)			
9	Head Mali	25 0 0	15 0 0
10	Malis	25 0 0	15 0 0
F-Medical Services and Sanitation.			
F-4 (a)			
11	Conservancy Jemadar	20 0 0	15 0 0
12	Bhisti	20 0 0	15 0 0
13	Bhisties 2	20 0 0 each	15 0 0 each
14	Carpenter cum Blacksmith	35 0 0	15 0 0
15	Workshop Cooly Mazdoor	25 0 0	15 0 0
16	Lorry Driver	30 0 0	15 0 0
17	Road Sweepers and Group Latrine Sweepers	20 0 0	7 0 0
18	Lorry Sweepers	20 0 0	9 0 0
19	Filth and Dirty Water Cart Drivers	20 0 0	9 0 0
20	Beldars	20 0 0	9 0 0
21	Night Chowkisar at Cart Stand	20 0 0	9 0 0
17. Kamptee Cantonment.			
1	Accountant	75 0 0	33 0 0
2	Assistant Clerk	45 0 0	33 0 0
3	Steno-Typist	80 0 0	33 0 0
4	Cashier cum Storekeeper	45 0 0	33 0 0
5	Tax Collector	45 0 0	33 0 0
6	Assistant Tax Collector	45 0 0	33 0 0
7	Overseer	80 0 0	33 0 0
8	Conservancy Superintendent	80 0 0	33 0 0
9	Assistant Medical Officer in charge	125 0 0	33 0 0
10	Assistant Master	30 0 0	26 0 0
11	Compounder	30 0 0	26 0 0
12	Nurse cum Midwife	30 0 0	26 0 0
13	Dresser cum Nursing Attendant	30 0 0	26 0 0
14	Blacksmith	50 0 0	33 0 0
15	Workshop Mazdoor	20 0 0	21 0 0
16	Pound Keeper (Moharrir)	25 0 0	21 0 0
17	Ward Servant	20 0 0	21 0 0
18	Bhishti	20 0 0	21 0 0
19	Conservancy Peon (Jamadar), Peon, and Chowkidar	20 0 0	21 0 0
20	Sweepers, male	17 0 0	13 0 0
21	Sweepers Female	15 0 0	13 0 0
22	Mali	25 0 0	21 0 0
23	Cattle Catcher	17 0 0	21 0 0
24	Mazdoor (Male)	1 4 0	} P.d. Nil
25	Mazdoor (Female)	0 14 0	
18. Barrackpore Cantonment.			
1	Second Clerk	80 0 0	40 0 0
2	Typist	50 0 0	35 0 0
3	Record Keeper	35 0 0	35 0 0
4	Tax Clerk (Senior)	50 0 0	35 0 0
5	Tax Clerk (Junior).	50 0 0	25 0 0
6	Tax Collector	40 0 0	35 0 0
7	Lorry Driver	60 0 0	35 0 0
8	Office Peon	25 0 0	25 0 0
9	Mali	25 0 0	25 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
10	Chowkidar	20 0 0	25 0 0
11	Assistant Surgeon	150 0 0	45 0 0
12	Compounder	40 0 0	35 0 0
13	Matron	80 0 0	35 0 0
14	Dresser	40 0 0	25 0 0
15	Male Nurse	40 0 0	35 0 0
16	Ward Servant	25 0 0	25 0 0
17	Bhisty	20 0 0	25 0 0
18	Hospital Mali	25 0 0	25 0 0
19	Pound Keeper	30 0 0	25 0 0
20	Pound Peon	20 0 0	25 0 0
21	Cleaner	25 0 0	25 0 0
22	Sweeper (Rubbish and Filthy Lorry)	20 0 0	25 0 0
23	Sweeper (Latrine, Road, Drain, Beldar, Cart, Driver, etc. etc.).	17 0 0	25 0 0

19. Delhi Cantonment.

1	Sweeper	30 0 0	38 0 0
2	Beldar		
3	Conservancy Jemadar		
4	Mate cum fitter		
5	Peon		
6	Cattle Pound Keeper		
7	Chowkidar		
8	Fireman	55 0 0	50 0 0
9	Mali		
10	Ward Orderly		
11	Cart driver		
12	Water Carrier		
13	Cattle Catcher		
14	Tax Collector	100 0 0	50 0 0
15	Tax Clerk		
16	Bill Clerk		
17	Despatcher		
18	Typist		
19	Record Keeper cum corresponding clerk		
20	Assistant Account Clerk		
21	Mechanic	60 0 0	50 0 0
22	Lorry Driver	34 0 0	38 0 0
23	Cleaner	25 0 0	38 0 0
24	Hospital Dhobi	45 0 0	38 0 0
25	Nurse	40 0 0	38 0 0
26	Compounder	68 0 0	50 0 0
27	Assistant Teacher J. A. V.	50 0 0	38 0 0
28	Assistant Teacher J. V.	35 0 0	38 0 0
29	Head Mali		

20. Poona Cantonment.

A. General Administration.

1	Head Peons	30 0 0	35 0 0
2	Peons	27 0 0	35 0 0
3	Boy Peons	13 0 0	35 0 0
4	Chowkidar	27 0 0	35 0 0

B. Collection of Revenue.

5	Peons	27 0 0	35 0 0
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1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
<i>D. Public Works</i>			
6	Mistries	40 0 0	35 0 0
7	Engine Driver	50 0 0	35 0 0
8	Fireman	30 0 0	35 0 0
<i>E. Public Safety and Convenience</i>			
9	Fire Brigade Lascars	30 0 0	35 0 0
10	Mukadams	35 0 0	35 0 0
11	Ramoshis	25 0 0	35 0 0
12	Drain Begaries	25 0 0	35 0 0
13	Sweepers	20 0 0	35 0 0
14	Bhangies	25 0 0	35 0 0
15	Beldars	25 0 0	35 0 0
16	Mullas	25 0 0	35 0 0
17	Fillers	30 0 0	35 0 0
18	Head Malies	30 0 0	35 0 0
19	Malies	27 0 0	35 0 0
20	Cart drivers	25 0 0	35 0 0
<i>F. Medical Services and Sanitation</i>			
21	Cook	25 0 0	35 0 0
22	Nursing orderlies	35 0 0	35 0 0
23	Sweepers	25 0 0	35 0 0
24	Female sweepers	25 0 0	35 0 0
25	Chowkidar	25 0 0	35 0 0
26	Ayals	25 0 0	35 0 0
27	Bhisti	25 0 0	35 0 0
28	Mali	27 0 0	35 0 0
29	Peon	27 0 0	35 0 0
30	Vaccinator peon	27 0 0	35 0 0
31	Mukadams	35 0 0	35 0 0
32	Bhangis	25 0 0	35 0 0
33	Road sweepers	20 0 0	35 0 0
34	Drain Begaries	25 0 0	35 0 0
35	Beldars	25 0 0	35 0 0
36	Lorry drivers	45 0 0	35 0 0
37	Rubbish fillers	30 0 0	35 0 0
38	Filth fillers	30 0 0	35 0 0
39	Drainage Mukadam	35 0 0	35 0 0
40	Drain mazdoors	25 0 0	35 0 0
41	Cattle shed Begari	25 0 0	35 0 0
42	Fitter carpenter	55 0 0	45 0 0
43	Fitter	55 0 0	45 0 0
44	Store mazdoor	25 0 0	35 0 0
45	Carpenter	45 0 0	35 0 0
46	Black-smith	45 0 0	35 0 0
47	Mistry	45 0 0	35 0 0
48	Electrician	45 0 0	35 0 0
49	Motor fitter	55 0 0	45 0 0
50	Water lorry filler	25 0 0	35 0 0
51	Drivers	45 0 0	35 0 0
52	Ambulance driver	45 0 0	35 0 0
<i>21. Cannanore Cantonment</i>			
1	Cashier cum Revenue Clerk	45 0 0	22 0 0
2	Typist and Record Keeper	45 0 0	22 0 0
3	Tax Clerk cum Bill Collector	45 0 0	22 0 0
4	Lorry Driver	35 0 0	22 0 0
5	Sanitary Jamadar	18 0 0	18 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p. per mensem	Rs. a. p. per mensem
6	Office Peon	18 0 0	19 0 0
7	Revenue Peon	18 0 0	19 0 0
8	Sweepers—Male	16 4 0	18 0 0
9	Sweepers—Female	13 12 0	18 0 0

22. Ahmednagar Cantonment.

1	Second clerk	85 0 0	50 0 0
2	Recordkeeper and Typist	46 0 0	45 0 0
3	Miscellaneous clerk	40 0 0	45 0 0
4	Head-peon	35 0 0	35 0 0
5	Daftri	35 0 0	35 0 0
6	Peon	30 0 0	35 0 0
7	Office-chowkidar	30 0 0	35 0 0
8	Accountant	100 0 0	50 0 0
9	Senior Revenue clerk	85 0 0	50 0 0
10	Junior Revenue clerk	46 0 0	45 0 0
11	Cashier	85 0 0	50 0 0
12	Tax-collector	46 0 0	45 0 0
13	Assistant Tax collector	46 0 0	45 0 0
14	Cycle Tax Inspector	30 0 0	35 0 0
15	Peons	30 0 0	35 0 0
16	Overseer	80 0 0	45 0 0
17	Mazdoor	25 0 0	35 0 0
18	Lamp-lighter	25 0 0	35 0 0
19	Market-sweeper	25 0 0	35 0 0
20	Slaughter house sweeper	25 0 0	35 0 0
21	Pound-keeper	30 0 0	35 0 0
22	Mali	25 0 0	35 0 0
23	Mazdoor	25 0 0	35 0 0
24	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	90 0 0	45 0 0
25	Compounder	55 0 0	45 0 0
26	Nurse	40 0 0	35 0 0
27	Assistant Nurse	30 0 0	35 0 0
28	Ward-Boy	35 0 0	35 0 0
29	Mali	25 0 0	35 0 0
30	Chowkidar	25 0 0	35 0 0
31	Sweepers	25 0 0	35 0 0
32	San : Superintendent	92 0 0	50 0 0
33	San : Supervisor	50 0 0	45 0 0
34	San : Mukadams	35 0 0	35 0 0
35	Lorry-drivers	55 0 0	45 0 0
36	Workshop Chowkidars	25 0 0	35 0 0
37	Sweepers-latrines	25 0 0	35 0 0
38	Sweepers roads	25 0 0	35 0 0
39	Sweepers (female)	20 0 0	35 0 0
40	Anti-malaria mazdoors	25 0 0	35 0 0
41	Water-clerk	46 0 0	45 0 0
42	Water- Peons	30 0 0	35 0 0
43	Black-smith cum carpenter	55 0 0	45 0 0
44	Assistant carpenter	35 0 0	35 0 0
45	Assistant Teachers, 2nd year (selection grade)	65 0 0	45 0 0
46	Assistant teachers, 2nd year	40 0 0	35 0 0
47	Assistant teachers, V.F.	35 0 0	35 0 0
48	School clerk	46 0 0	45 0 0
49	School-chowkidar	25 0 0	35 0 0

23. Agra Cantonment

1	Mates for Roads	30 0 0	} 20 0 0
	Special pay	5 0 0	
2	Mazdoors	30 0 0	20 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p. per mensem	Rs. a. p. per mensem
24. Roorkee Cantonment			
1	Sweeper	25 0 0	25% of pay plus Rs. 5/- as temporary increase in D.A.
2	Mali	25 0 0	15 0 0
3	Anti-Malarial mazdoor	20 0 0	15 0 0
4	Bhisti	20 0 0	15 0 0
5	Peon	20 0 0	15 0 0
6	Night Chowkidar	20 0 0	15 0 0
25. Lucknow Cantonment			
1	Peon	20 0 0	20 0 0
2	Mazdoor	20 0 0	20 0 0
3	Lamp Lighter	20 0 0	20 0 0
4	Chowkidar	20 0 0	20 0 0
5	Bhishty	20 0 0	20 0 0
6	Sweeper	25 0 0	6 4 0
			@ 25 per cent of pay.
7	Mazdoor P.W.D.	30 0 0	20 0 0
8	Cook	20 0 0	20 0 0
9	Beldar	30 0 0	20 0 0
10	Mate	30 0 0	20 0 0
11	Mason	45 0 0	20 0 0
12	Blacksmith	45 0 0	20 0 0
13	Carpenter	45 0 0	20 0 0
14	Pound keeper	35 0 0	20 0 0
15	Nursing Orderlies	30 0 0	20 0 0
16	Cleaner	30 0 0	20 0 0
17	Assistant Safai Naik	20 0 0	20 0 0
18	Dog Shooter	20 0 0	20 0 0
19	Herdsmen	20 0 0	20 0 0
20	Mate	30 0 0	20 0 0
26. Kasauli Cantonment			
1	Accountant	60 0 0	45 0 0
2	General Clerk	60 0 0	45 0 0
3	Typist	60 0 0	45 0 0
4	Orderly	25 0 0	35 0 0
5	Peon	25 0 0	35 0 0
6	Chowkidar	20 0 0	35 0 0
7	Revenue Clerk	60 0 0	45 0 0
8	Tax Clerk	60 0 0	45 0 0
9	Lamp Lighter	20 0 0	35 0 0
10	Forest Guard	25 0 0	35 0 0
11	Malies	20 0 0	35 0 0
12	Nurse Dai	40 0 0	35 0 0
13	Dispenser	40 0 0	35 0 0
14	Dresser	40 0 0	35 0 0
15	Bhishti & Operation Room Attendant	20 0 0	35 0 0
16	Male Sweeper	20 0 0	35 0 0
17	Female Sweeper	20 0 0	35 0 0
18	Ward Servant	20 0 0	35 0 0
19	Jamadar	25 0 0	35 0 0
20	Muccadam	25 0 0	35 0 0
21	Sweepers (Permanent)	20 0 0	35 0 0
22	Sweepers (Temporary)	20 0 0	35 0 0
23	Assistant Mistress (J.V.)	40 0 0	35 0 0
24	Assistant Mistress (untrained)	30 0 0	35 0 0
25	Call woman	25 0 0	35 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p. per mensem	Rs. a. p. per mensem
27. Subathu Cantonment			
1	Tax Collector cum Cashier	60 0 0	45 0 0
2	Sanitary Inspector	60 0 0	45 0 0
3	Office Peon	25 0 0	35 0 0
4	Chowkidar	20 0 0	35 0 0
5	Mali	20 0 0	35 0 0
6	Forest Mazdoor	20 0 0	35 0 0
7	Sanitary Jamadar	25 0 0	35 0 0
8	Bazar Jamadar	25 0 0	35 0 0
9	Sweeper male or female	20 0 0	35 0 0
10	Bhishtie	20 0 0	35 0 0
11	Anti-Malaria Mazdoor	20 0 0	35 0 0
12	Forest Guard	25 0 0	35 0 0
13	Sub-Charge, Cantonment General Hospital	100 0 0	45 0 0
14	Dispenser	40 0 0	35 0 0
15	Trained Dai	40 0 0	35 0 0
16	Hospital Cook & General servant	20 0 0	35 0 0
28. Fatehgarh Cantonment			
1	Conservancy Jamadar	20 0 0	15 0 0
2	Sweepers	25 0 0	25 per cent of the pay per mensem.
3	Peons	20 0 0	15 0 0
4	Chowkidar	20 0 0	15 0 0
5	Pound Keeper	35 0 0	15 0 0
29. Allahabad Cantonment			
1	Mason	40 0 0	20 0 0
2	Mazdoors	20 0 0	20 0 0
3	Mali Mazdoors	20 0 0	20 0 0
4	Mistri	35 0 0	20 0 0
5	Hammerman	30 0 0	20 0 0
6	Sweepers	25 0 0	20 0 0
7	Bhisties	20 0 0	20 0 0
30. Dinapore Cantonment			
1	Bhisties	17 8 0	22 8 0
2	Road Sweepers	17 8 0	22 8 0
3	Cattle Feeder	17 8 0	22 8 0
4	Conservancy Cart Drivers	17 8 0	22 8 0
5	Refuse Cart Drivers	17 8 0	22 8 0
6	Cesspool Sweepers	17 8 0	22 8 0
7	Drain Sweepers	17 8 0	22 8 0
8	Private Latrine Sweepers	17 8 0	22 8 0
9	Public Latrine Sweepers	17 8 0	22 8 0
10	Trench Diggers	17 8 0	22 8 0
11	Trench Sweepers	17 8 0	22 8 0
12	Blacksmith	25 0 0	22 8 0
13	Filter Tank Sweepers	17 8 0	22 8 0
14	Pump Driver	40 0 0	22 8 0
15	Plumbing Mistry	25 0 0	22 8 0
16	Khalasi	15 0 0	22 8 0
17	Rubbish Loory Driver, Grade II	30 0 0	22 8 0
18	Rubbish Loory Driver, Grade I	40 0 0	22 8 0
19	Refuse Removers	17 8 0	22 8 0
20	Head Mistry	35 0 0	22 8 0
21	Hammerman	15 0 0	22 8 0
22	Loory Mazdoor	17 8 0	22 8 0
23	Maid Servants	17 8 0	22 8 0
24	Chowkidar	22 8 0	22 8 0
25	Filth Tank Sweeper	17 8 0	22 8 0
26	Malies	17 8 0	22 8 0
27	Electric Mistry	25 0 0	22 8 0
28	Peons	25 0 0	22 8 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p. per mensem	Rs. a. p. per mensem
31. Dehra Dun Cantonment			
1	Accountant	75 0 0	25 0 0
2	2nd Clerk-cum-Cashier	60 0 0	25 0 0
3	Clerk	50 0 0	20 0 0
4	Office peon	20 0 0	20 0 0
5	Chowkidar	20 0 0	20 0 0
6	Office Sweeper	20 0 0	25 per cent of pay per mensem
7	Tax Clerk	50 0 0	20 0 0
8	Tax Collector	40 0 0	20 0 0
9	Store-keeper	50 0 0	20 0 0
10	Blacksmith	45 0 0	20 0 0
11	Cantt. Overseer	120 0 0	25 0 0
12	Mazdoor	20 0 0	20 0 0
13	Fitter-cum-Chowkidar	45 0 0	20 0 0
14	Slaughter-House Beldar	20 0 0	25 per cent of pay per mensem
15	Pound keeper	35 0 0	20 0 0
16	Mali	25 0 0	20 0 0
17	Compounder	45 0 0	20 0 0
18	Vaccinator-cum-Assistant Sanitary Inspector	35 0 0	20 0 0
19	Sanitary Inspector	50 0 0	20 0 0
20	Assistant Sanitary Inspector	30 0 0	20 0 0
21	Road and Latrine sweepers	20 0 0	25 per cent of pay per mensem
22	Trench Beldar	20 0 0	Do.
23	Bhisti	20 0 0	Do.
24	Conservancy Jamadar	30 0 0	20 0 0
25	Canal Beldar	20 0 0	20 0 0
26	Anti Malaria Mate	30 0 0	20 0 0
27	Assistant Mistry	35 0 0	20 0 0
28	Lorry Driver	30 0 0	20 0 0
29	Head Teacher, Primary School for Boys and Girls	45 0 0	13 0 0
30	Teacher	35 0 0	12 0 0
31	Maid servant	20 0 0	20 0 0
32. Belgaum Cantonment			
General Administration			
1	Clerk	40 0 0	35 0 0
2	Peons	30 0 0	35 0 0
3	Pound keeper	25 0 0	35 0 0
Dispensary Establishment			
4	Compounder	55 0 0	45 0 0
5	Dresser	30 0 0	35 0 0
Primary Education Establishment			
6	Teacher	40 0 0	35 0 0
Public Works Establishment			
7	Overseer	80 0 0	45 0 0
8	Draftsman	60 0 0	45 0 0
9	Mason	45 0 0	35 0 0
10	Road Mazdoor (Male)	25 0 0	35 0 0
11	Road Mazdoor (Female)	20 0 0	35 0 0
12	Carpenter	3 0 0	Nil.
		per day.	

1	2	3	4
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		Rs. a. p. per mensem	Rs. a. p. per mensem
13	Mazdoor (Male)	2 0 0 per day.	Nil.
14	Wadar Mazdoor (Male)	2 8 0 per day.	Nil.
15	Wadar Mazdoor (Female)	1 8 0 per day.	Nil.

Conservancy Establishment

16	Sweeper (dry male)	30 0 0	35 0 0
17	Sweeper (dry female)	25 0 0	35 0 0
18	Sweeper (wet male)	30 0 0	35 0 0
19	Sweeper (wet female)	25 0 0	35 0 0
20	Night soil lorry filler	30 0 0	35 0 0
21	Rubbish lorry filler	30 0 0	35 0 0
22	Motor driver	45 0 0	35 0 0

Garden Establishment

23	Malis	25 0 0	35 0 0
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Epidemic Establishment

24	Rat catcher	25 0 0	35 0 0
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33. Secunderabad Cantonment

1	Head Accountant	150 0 0	35 0 0
2	Accountant	115 0 0	35 0 0
3	Accounts Clerks, Grade I	85 0 0	28 0 0
4	Accounts Clerks, Grade II	55 0 0	28 0 0
5	Correspondence Clerks	125 0 0	35 0 0
6	Clerks, Grade I	85 0 0	28 0 0
7	Clerks, Grade II	55 0 0	28 0 0
8	Record Keeper	115 0 0	35 0 0
9	Asstt. Record Keeper	40 0 0	18 0 0
10	Senior Typist	150 0 0	35 0 0
11	Junior Typist	65 0 0	28 0 0
12	Cashier	125 0 0	35 0 0
13	Jamadar Peons	37 8 0	18 0 0
14	Dafadar Peons	30 0 0	15 0 0
15	Peons	25 0 0	15 0 0
16	Chowkidar	25 0 0	15 0 0
17	Tax Amins	50 0 0	28 0 0
18	Tax Collectors	50 0 0	28 0 0
19	Hackney Carriage and Wheel Tax Inspector cum Dog Shooter	115 0 0	35 0 0
20	Supervisor P.W.D.	170 0 0	35 0 0
21	Head Draftsman	170 0 0	35 0 0
22	Cantonment Draftsman	105 0 0	35 0 0
23	Tracer	75 0 0	28 0 0
24	Steam Road Roller Drivers	75 0 0	28 0 0
25	Fireman	30 0 0	18 0 0
26	Cleaner	30 0 0	18 0 0
27	Chief Mechanic	125 0 0	35 0 0
28	Mechanic	105 0 0	35 0 0
29	Fitter	75 0 0	28 0 0
30	Turner	75 0 0	28 0 0
31	Assistant Fitter, Grade I	60 0 0	28 0 0

*Interim Relief.

1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p. per mensem	Rs. a. p. per mensem.
32	Assistant Fitter, Grade II	40 0 0	18 0 0
33	Blacksmith	75 0 0	28 0 0
34	Carpenter	60 0 0	28 0 0
35	Assistant Carpenter	30 0 0	18 0 0
36	Blacksmith	60 0 0	28 0 0
37	Assistant Blacksmith	30 0 0	18 0 0
38	Welder	75 0 0	28 0 0
39	Painter	50 0 0	18 0 0
40	Tinsmith, Grade II	60 0 0	28 0 0
41	Tinsmith, Grade I	75 0 0	28 0 0
42	Hammerman	20 0 0	18 0 0
43	Bellowsboy	20 0 0	18 0 0
44	Apprentices	20 0 0	18 0 0
45	Mulistry	40 0 0	18 0 0
46	Head Mazdoors	30 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
47	Male Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
48	Female Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
49	Carpenter	40 0 0	18 0 0
50	Mason	40 0 0	18 0 0
51	Head Loader	75 0 0	28 0 0
52	Loader	60 0 0	28 0 0
53	Fireman	40 0 0	18 0 0
54	Head Cattle Pound Keeper	50 0 0	18 0 0
55	Cattle Pound Keepers	40 0 0	18 0 0
56	Cattle Catchers	25 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
57	Head Mali	30 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
58	Malies	20 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
59	Assistant Head Mali	20 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
60	Boy Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
61	Sub Assistant Surgeons	170 0 0	35 0 0
62	Lady Doctor	170 0 0	35 0 0
63	Compounder	65 0 0	28 0 0
64	Staff Nurse	105 0 0	35 0 0
65	Trained Nurse	75 0 0	28 0 0
66	Midwife	60 0 0	28 0 0
67	Theatre Assistant	30 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
68	Male Dresser	30 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
69	Male Ward Servant	30 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
70	Female Ward servant	25 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
71	Cook and Bhisty	25 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
72	Senior Vaccinator	50 0 0	28 0 0
73	Vaccinator	30 0 0	18 0 0
74	Veterinary Surgeon	170 0 0	35 0 0
75	Compounder	50 0 0	28 0 0
76	Attendant	30 0 0	15 0 0
			*8 8 0
77	Sanitary Overseer	37 8 0	18 0 0
78	Lorry Drivers	40 0 0	18 0 0
79	Store Keeper	125 0 0	35 0 0
80	Storeman cum Clerk	55 0 0	28 0 0

*Interim Relief.

1	2	3	4
		Rp. A. P. per month	Rp. A. P. per month
81	Road Sweepers (Dry)	30 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
82	Toties (Wet sweepers)	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
83	Drain Sweepers	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
84	Rubbish Dump Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
85	Trench Diggers	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
86	Trench Coverers	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
87	Rhistry and Water Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
88	N.S. Lorry Toties	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
89	Rubbish Lorry Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
90	Trenches Mastry	30 0 0	18 0 0
91	Sub Overseer	125 0 0	35 0 0
92	Meter Inspector	105 0 0	35 0 0
93	Meter Reader	60 0 0	28 0 0
94	Fitter Mastry	75 0 0	28 0 0
95	Fitter, Class I	75 0 0	28 0 0
96	Fitter, Class II	60 0 0	28 0 0
97	Meter Fitters	40 0 0	18 0 0
98	Turn Cocks	30 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
99	Mazdoors (Pipe Line)	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
100	Fitter Boy	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
101	Head Driver	105 0 0	35 0 0
102	Driver	75 0 0	28 0 0
103	Assistant Driver	60 0 0	28 0 0
104	Sanitary Supervisor	60 0 0	28 0 0
105	Rat Campaign Overseer	30 0 0	18 0 0
106	Rat Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
107	Anti Malaria Mazdoors	20 0 0	15 0 0 *8 8 0
34. Jabalpur Cantonment			
1	Accountant	80 0 0	35 0 0
2	Typist	45 0 0	35 0 0
3	Record Keeper	45 0 0	35 0 0
4	General Clerk	45 0 0	35 0 0
5	Head lamp lighter and chowkidar	20 0 0	23 0 0
6	Court Moharrir	30 0 0	28 0 0
7	Peon	20 0 0	23 0 0
8	Second Clerk	50 0 0	35 0 0
9	Despatcher	45 0 0	35 0 0
10	Revenue Superintendent	70 0 0	35 0 0
11	Cashier	45 0 0	35 0 0
12	Tax Collector	15 0 0	35 0 0
13	Lands Clerk	75 0 0	35 0 0
14	Miscellaneous Tax Collector	45 0 0	35 0 0
15	Cantonment Engineer—(Engineering Graduate)	100 0 0	35 0 0
16	Cantonment Engineer—Others	80 0 0	35 0 0
17	Cantonment Overseer (Qualified)	80 0 0	35 0 0
18	Cantonment Overseer—others	45 0 0	35 0 0
19	Carpenter	40 0 0	28 0 0

*Interim Relief

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Per mensem	Per mensem
20	Drafts-man	60 0 0	35 0 0
21	Firemaster	60 0 0	35 0 0
22	Fire fighter	25 0 0	23 0 0
23	Lamp lighter	20 0 0	23 0 0
24	Meat Inspector	60 0 0	35 0 0
25	Bazar chowdhary	35 0 0	28 0 0
26	Market fee collector	20 0 0	23 0 0
27	Bhisty	20 0 0	23 0 0
28	Sweeper (male)	20 0 0	19 8 0
29	Sweeper (female)	17 0 0	19 8 0
30	Pound keepers	25 0 0	23 0 0
31	Chowkidar pounds	20 0 0	23 0 0
32	Head Mali	35 0 0	28 0 0
33	Mali	20 0 0	23 0 0
34	Lady Doctor	150 0 0	35 0 0
35	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	100 0 0	35 0 0
36	Mid-wife	30 0 0	28 0 0
37	Nurse	80 0 0	35 0 0
38	Accounts Clerk	45 0 0	35 0 0
39	Compounder	45 0 0	35 0 0
40	Dresser (Senior)	25 0 0	28 0 0
41	Dresser (Junior)	20 0 0	23 0 0
42	Ayah	20 0 0	23 0 0
43	Dhobi	20 0 0	23 0 0
44	Cook	20 0 0	23 0 0
45	Vaccinator	30 0 0	28 0 0
46	Senior Sanitary Inspector	100 0 0	35 0 0
47	Sanitary Inspector	75 0 0	35 0 0
48	Conservancy Jamadar	25 0 0	23 0 0
49	Store keeper	45 0 0	35 0 0
50	Black-smith	40 0 0	28 0 0
51	Hammerman	20 0 0	23 0 0
52	Mechanic driver	60 0 0	35 0 0
53	Motor lorry driver	40 0 0	28 0 0
54	Watering cart driver	20 0 0	23 0 0
55	Accounts clerk (M. E. S. water charges collection)	45 0 0	35 0 0
56	Lighting and Tonga Inspector	55 0 0	35 0 0

35. Ramgarh Cantonment (Eastern Command)

1	Accounts Clerk	90 0 0	40% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17-8-0 and maximum of Rs. 25-0-0
2	General Clerk	70 0 0	Do.
3	Typist	60 0 0	Do.
4	Cantonment Executive Officer's Orderly	22 8 0	Do.
5	Office Peon	22 8 0	Do.
6	Chowkidar	22 8 0	Do.
7	Tax Collector	90 0 0	Do.
8	Tax Peon	22 8 0	Do.
9	Overseer-cum-Draftsman	100 0 0	Do.
10	Mazdoor Mate	28 0 0	Do.
11	Mazdoors	22 8 0	Do.
12	Carpenter	60 0 0	Do.
13	Cattle Pound Keeper	30 0 0	Do.
14	Mali	25 0 0	Do.
15	Mali Mazdoor	22 8 0	Do.

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
16	Sub Assistant Surgeon	105 0 0	25% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 45/-.
17	Compounder	40 0 0	40% of the pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 17/8/- & a maximum of Rs. 25/-.
18	Dresser	30 0 0	Do.
19	Nurse and Midwife	100 0 0	Do.
20	Ward Orderly	22 8 0	Do.
21	Bhishty	22 8 0	Do.
22	Aya	22 8 0	Do.
23	Vaccinator	30 0 0	Do.
24	Disinfector	25 0 0	Do.
25	Conservancy Jamadars	28 0 0	Do.
26	Lorry Drivers	60 0 0	Do.
27	Sweepers	22 8 0	Do.
28	Store Keeper	70 0 0	Do.
29	Fitter	75 0 0	Do.
30	Assistant Mistress	25 0 0	Do.
31	Aya—School	14 0 0	Do.
32	Peon cum Chowkidar, School	14 0 0	Do.
33	Sweepers, School	12 0 0	Do.
34	Senior Sanitary Inspector	110 0 0	25% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 45/-.
35	Mechanic	130 0 0	Do.

NOTE.—In addition to the above a further sum of Rs. 5/- per month is granted to each servant as an increase in the cost of living allowance on the analogy of the orders issued by the State Government every year in this behalf.

36. Bakloh Cantonment

1	Clerical Staff— Tax Collector	60 0 0	35 0 0
2	C. B. School Staff— (a) Headmaster (b) Teacher J. V.	55 0 0 40 0 0	35 0 0 25 0 0
3	Sweeper	20 0 0	25 0 0
4	Chowkidar-cum-lamp lighter	25 0 0	25 0 0
5	Mali	20 0 0	25 0 0
6	Forest Guard	25 0 0	25 0 0
7	Office Peon	25 0 0	25 0 0

37. Dalhousie Cantonment

1	Clerical Staff— Tax Clerk	60 0 0	35 0 0
2	C. B. School Staff— (a) Teacher J. V. (b) Teacher Visharad	40 0 0 40 0 0	25 0 0 25 0 0
3	Sweeper	20 0 0	25 0 0
4	Bhishty	20 0 0	25 0 0
5	Mali	20 0 0	25 0 0
6	Peon	25 0 0	25 0 0
7	Forest Guard	25 0 0	25 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per month	Rs. A. P. Per month
<i>38. Kanpur Cantonment</i>			
1	Blacksmith	45 0 0	20 0 0
2	Hammerman	35 0 0	20 0 0
3	Road Beldar	30 0 0	20 0 0
4	Sweeper	25 0 0	25% of pay
5	Sullage Cart Driver	25/- plus 2/- additional al- lowance.	25% of pay
6	Bhishti	25 0 0	25% of pay
7	Garden Mazdoor	20 0 0	20 0 0
8	Cook for Hospital	20 0 0	20 0 0
<i>39. Chakrata Cantonment</i>			
1	Peons, Chowkidars, Lamp Lighters, Hospital Cooks and Hospital Orderlies	20 0 0	25 0 0
2	Daftari	30 0 0	20 0 0
3	Sweepers	30 0 0	12 8 0
4	Conservancy Jamadar	30 0 0	20 0 0
5	Head Conservancy Jamadar	30 0 0	20 0 0
6	Malis	25 0 0	20 0 0
7	Forest Mali	20 0 0	20 0 0
8	School Peon	25 0 0	20 0 0
<i>40. Ranikhet Cantonment</i>			
1	Clerk	50 0 0	20 0 0
2	Record Keeper	50 0 0	20 0 0
3	Cashier	60 0 0	25 0 0
4	Peon	20 0 0	20 0 0
5	Toll Moharrir	40 0 0	20 0 0
6	Tax Collector	40 0 0	20 0 0
7	Mason	45 0 0	20 0 0
8	Mate (Public Works)	35 0 0	20 0 0
9	Mazdoor (Public Works)	30 0 0	20 0 0
10	Head Lamp Lighter	25 0 0	20 0 0
11	Lamp Lighter	20 0 0	20 0 0
12	Forester	45 0 0	20 0 0
13	Forest Guard	25 0 0	20 0 0
14	Mate (Forest)	25 0 0	20 0 0
15	Mazdoor (Forest)	20 0 0	20 0 0
16	Head Mali	32 8 0	20 0 0
17	Mali Mazdoor	25 0 0	20 0 0
18	Compounder	45 0 0	20 0 0
19	Male Nurse	40 0 0	20 0 0
20	Ward Servant	20 0 0	20 0 0
21	Bhisty	20 0 0	20 0 0
22	Cook	20 0 0	20 0 0
23	Dhobi	20 0 0	20 0 0
24	Vaccinator	35 0 0	20 0 0
25	Bazar Supervisor	50 0 0	20 0 0
26	Safai Havildar	30 0 0	20 0 0
27	Black Smith	45 0 0	20 0 0
28	Carpenter	45 0 0	20 0 0
29	Grass Cutter	20 0 0	20 0 0
30	Sweeper	25 0 0	6 4 0
31	Sweeper (Cart Driver)	27 0 0	6 4 0
32	Store Keeper	50 0 0	20 0 0
33	Head Line-man	45 0 0	20 0 0
34	Assistant Line-man	35 0 0	20 0 0
35	Assistant Teacher (Trained)	35 0 0	12 0 0
36	Assistant Teacher (untrained)	30 0 0	12 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per month	Rs. A. P. Per month
<i>41. Aurangabad Cantonment</i>			
(In Hyderabad State Currency)			
1	Accountant	101 0 0	35 0 0
2	Store Keeper	55 0 0	28 0 0
3	Typist	55 0 0	28 0 0
4	Cashier	65 0 0	28 0 0
5	Tax Clerk	65 0 0	28 0 0
6	Assistant Tax Clerk	55 0 0	28 0 0
7	Sub-Overseer	105 0 0	35 0 0
8	Electrician	105 0 0	35 0 0
9	Pound Keeper	40 0 0	18 0 0
10	Medical Officer	350 0 0	61 4 0
11	Nurse and Midwife	75 0 0	28 0 0
12	Nursing Orderly	40 0 0	18 0 0
13	Dresser	30 0 0	18 0 0
14	Dai (Midwife)	30 0 0	18 0 0
15	Compounder—Vaccinator	50 0 0	18 0 0
16	Sanitary Inspector	105 0 0	35 0 0
17	Senior Daroga	40 0 0	18 0 0
18	Darogas	40 0 0	18 0 0
19	Dog shooter and Hazari Peon	30 0 0	18 0 0
20	Motor Mechanic	75 0 0	28 0 0
21	Drivers	40 0 0	18 0 0
22	Water supply fitter	60 0 0	28 0 0
23	Peons	30 0 0	18 0 0
24	Chowkidar	20 0 0	18 0 0
25	Line man	40 0 0	18 0 0
26	Mazdoors	20 0 0	18 0 0
27	Malis (male)	20 0 0	18 0 0
28	Malis (female)	20 0 0	18 0 0
29	Male sweepers	20 0 0	18 0 0
30	Female sweepers	20 0 0	18 0 0
<i>42. Landour Cantonment</i>			
1	Assistant Clerk	45 0 0	20 0 0
2	Tax Collector	10 0 0	22 0 0
3	Office Peon	20 0 0	16 0 0
4	Chowkidar	20 0 0	16 0 0
5	Sanitary Inspector	120 0 0	20 0 0
6	Safai Naik	30 0 0	16 0 0
7	Assistant Safai Naik	30 0 0	16 0 0
8	Compounder	45 0 0	20 0 0
9	Road Mazdoors	30 0 0	16 0 0
10	Sweepers Permanent	25 0 0	7 12 0
11	Sweepers Temporary	25 0 0	8 4 0
<i>43. Pachmarhi Cantonment</i>			
1	General Overseer	80 0 0	33 0 0
2	Tax Inspector	70 0 0	33 0 0
3	Assistant Clerk and Cashier	40 0 0	26 0 0
4	Compounder	30 0 0	26 0 0
5	Head Master	45 0 0	33 0 0
6	Assistant Master (trained)	32 0 0	26 0 0
7	Assistant Master (untrained)	30 0 0	26 0 0
8	Octroi Moharrir	25 0 0	21 0 0
9	Pound Moharrir	25 0 0	21 0 0
10	Peons, Chowkidar, Dresser	20 0 0	21 0 0
11	Male Sweeper	19 0 0	14 0 0
12	Female Sweeper	17 0 0	14 0 0
13	Mazdoors	1/4 per day	Nil.
14	Mason	3/4 per day	Nil.
15	Blacksmith	2/8 per day	Nil.
16	Carpenter	2/8 per day	Nil.

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. 7 Per month	Rs. A. P. Per month
<i>44. Shillong Cantonment</i>			
1	2nd Clerk-sum-Accountant	60 0 0	21 0 0
2	Out-door Clerk	60 0 0	21 0 0
3	Typist Clerk	60 0 0	21 0 0
4	Tax Collector	60 0 0	21 0 0
5	Office Chowkidar	26 8 0	19 4 0
6	Tax Branch Chaprasi	26 8 0	19 4 0
7	Overseer	75 0 0	21 0 0
8	Road Mazdoor	20 0 0	16 0 0
9	Water Mistry	34 0 0	14 8 0
10	Mali	20 0 0	16 0 0
11	Sanitary Inspector	60 0 0	21 0 0
12	Driver	40 0 0	16 0 0
13	Head Jamadar	45 0 0	17 4 0
14	Jamadar	22 0 0	17 0 0
15	Sweeper Grade I (Male)	20 0 0	16 0 0
16	Sweeper Grade II (Female)	19 0 0	15 8 0
17	Primary School Teacher	45 0 0	17 4 0
<i>45. Naini Tal Cantonment</i>			
1	Clerks	45 0 0	20 0 0
2	Midwife	30 0 0	22 0 0
3	Mali	25 0 0	15 0 0
4	Electric Linoman	35 0 0	16 0 0
5	Forest Guards	20 0 0	16 0 0
6	Office peons	20 0 0	16 0 0
7	Office Chowkidar	20 0 0	16 0 0
8	Sweepers	25 0 0	6 4 0
9	Bhisties	25 0 0	6 4 0
10	Mazdoors	25 0 0	6 4 0
<i>46. Deolali Cantonment</i>			
1	Accountant	100 0 0	45 0 0
2	General Clerk	85 0 0	45 0 0
3	Cashier	100 0 0	45 0 0
4	Despatcher	46 0 0	35 0 0
5	Asstt. Accountant	46 0 0	35 0 0
6	Water Rate Recovery Clerk	46 0 0	35 0 0
7	Revenue Clerk	46 0 0	35 0 0
8	Accounts Branch Clerk	46 0 0	35 0 0
9	School Clerk	46 0 0	35 0 0
10	Hospital Clerk	46 0 0	35 0 0
11	Typist	46 0 0	35 0 0
12	Record-keeper	46 0 0	35 0 0
13	Tax Clerk	40 0 0	35 0 0
14	Dafti	35 0 0	35 0 0
15	Head Peon	35 0 0	35 0 0
16	Pound-keeper	35 0 0	35 0 0
17	Mukadam	35 0 0	35 0 0
18	Sweeper	30 0 0	35 0 0
19	Chowkidar	30 0 0	35 0 0
20	Mali	30 0 0	35 0 0
21	Mazdoor	30 0 0	35 0 0
22	Dresser	30 0 0	35 0 0
23	Ayah	30 0 0	35 0 0
24	Cook	30 0 0	35 0 0
25	Call-woman	30 0 0	35 0 0
26	Ward Boy	30 0 0	35 0 0
27	Peon	30 0 0	35 0 0
28	Octroi Superintendent	100 0 0	45 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
29	Revenue Superintendent	100 0 0	45 0 0
30	Market Inspector	46 0 0	35 0 0
31	Octroi Inspector	46 0 0	35 0 0
32	Nakadar	35 0 0	35 0 0
33	Overseer	80 0 0	45 0 0
34	Draftsman	70 0 0	45 0 0
35	Carpenter	45 0 0	35 0 0
36	Driver	50 0 0	35 0 0
37	Asstt. Medical Officer	220 0 0	60 0 0
38	Lady Doctor	90 0 0	45 0 0
39	Compounder	55 0 0	45 0 0
40	Nurse	75 0 0	45 0 0
41	Sanitary Superintendent	92 0 0	45 0 0
42	Sanitary Inspector	70 0 0	45 0 0
43	Cleaner	35 0 0	35 0 0
44	Mechanic	60 0 0	45 0 0
45	Hammerman	35 0 0	35 0 0
46	Teachers B. A., B. T.	80 0 0	45 0 0
47	Teachers B. A., S. T. C. or Teachers B. Sc., S. T. C.	74 0 0	45 0 0
48	Teachers Matric S. T. C.	56 0 0	45 0 0
49	Trained teachers	40 0 0	35 0 0
50	Untrained teachers	35 0 0	35 0 0

47. Bareilly Cantonment

1	Compounder	45 0 0	25 0 0
2	Dresser	20 0 0	20 0 0
3	Ward Servant	30 0 0	20 0 0
4	Mid-wife	45 0 0	25 0 0
5	Blacksmith	45 0 0	20 0 0
6	Carpenter	45 0 0	20 0 0
7	Mazdoor	20 0 0	20 0 0
8	Road Mate	30 0 0	20 0 0
9	Road Mazdoor	30 0 0	20 0 0
10	Fitter	35 0 0	20 0 0
11	Meter Reader	45 0 0	25 0 0
12	Peons	20 0 0	20 0 0
13	Chowkidar	20 0 0	20 0 0
14	Dak Bungalow Khansama	20 0 0	20 0 0
15	Anti Malaria Mazdoor	20 0 0	20 0 0
16	Mali	25 0 0	20 0 0
17	Mali Mazdoor	20 0 0	20 0 0
18	Lorry Driver	30 0 0	25 0 0
19	Trench Mate	30 0 0	20 0 0
20	Bhisti	20 0 0	20 0 0
21	Sweeper	20 0 0	25% of pay.
22	Beldar	20 0 0	25% of pay.
23	Cart Driver	20 0 0	25% of pay.
24	Maid Servant (Girls School)	20 0 0	20/- p.m.

48. Almera Cantonment

1	Peon	20 0 0	15 0 0
2	Chawkidar	20 0 0	15 0 0
3	Tax-Collector-cum-Cashier	45 0 0	22 0 0
4	Mali	25 0 0	15 0 0
5	Bhisti	20 0 0	15 0 0
6	Sweeper Jemadar	20 0 0	25% of pay.
7	Sweepers	25 0 0	25% of pay.
8	Fuel and Litter Carrier	25 0 0	25% of pay.

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem	Rs. A. P. Per mensem
<i>49. Fairbairn Cantonment</i>			
1	Cashier-cum-Acctt.	80 0 0	22 0 0
2	General Clerk and Typist	45 0 0	22 0 0
3	Overseer-cum-Sanitary Inspector	75 0 0	22 0 0
4	Tax Collector	40 0 0	22 0 0
5	S. A. S. M. O. i/o Dispensary	120 0 0	20 0 0
6	Compounder	35 0 0	15 0 0
7	Wireman	35 0 0	22 0 0
8	Pound Moharrir	35 0 0	15 0 0
9	Teachers (untrained)	30 0 0	12 0 0
10	Dresser-cum-Chowkidar	25 0 0	15 0 0
11	Conservancy Jamadars	20 0 0	15 0 0
12	Peons	20 0 0	15 0 0
13	Chowkidars	20 0 0	15 0 0
14	Mali	20 0 0	15 0 0
15	Blacksmith	50 0 0	15 0 0
16	Hammerman	20 0 0	15 0 0
17	Bhistes	20 0 0	15 0 0
18	Sweepers Roads, Cart Drivers, Loaders and Dumpers or Trenching Beldars.	20 0 0	25 per cent of pay per men- sem.
<i>50. Jalapahar Cantonment</i>			
1	Sweeper	17 0 0	25 0 0
2	Mazdoors	14 0 0	25 0 0
3	Consy Mazdoors	15 0 0	25 0 0
4	Forest Guard	15 0 0	25 0 0
5	Chaprasie	18 0 0	25 0 0
6	Sweeper Jamadur	20 0 0	25 0 0
<i>51. Wellington Cantonment</i>			
<i>General Administration Establishment</i>			
1	Cashier	70 0 0	24 0 0
2	Typist	45 0 0	22 0 0
3	Attender	24 0 0	19 0 0
4	Peon	16 0 0	18 0 0
<i>Collection of Revenue Establishment</i>			
5	Tax Clerk	70 0 0	24 0 0
6	Bill Collector	30 0 0	19 0 0
<i>Public Works Establishment</i>			
7	Mistry	20 0 0	19 0 0
8	Gardeners, Water Channel men and Road Gang Maz- doors.	18 12 0	18 0 0
<i>Hospital and Dispensaries Establishment</i>			
9	Compounder	40 0 0	21 0 0
10	Asstt. Compounder	25 0 0	19 0 0
11	Midwife	35 0 0	19 0 0
12	Ward-Servant	12 0 0	18 0 0

1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P. Per mensem.	Rs. A. P. Per mensem.
<i>Latrines & Drainage Establishment</i>			
13	Sweepers, toties, stockers & bush mazdoors	21 0 0	19 0 0
<i>Public Instructions Establishment</i>			
14	Mistress	30 0 0	19 0 0
15	Asstt. Master	30 0 0	19 0 0
16	Asstt. Mistress]	80 0 0	19 0 0
<i>52. Nasirabad Cantonment.</i>			
1	Chowkidar, Lamp Lighter, Mali, Ward Boy, Cook, Valvoman, Mazdoors, Bhusties, Sweepers (including Consy, cart drivers etc.)	20 0 0	40 0 0
2	Consy, Jemadars, Head Mali, Wiremen, Peon, Hammerman.	25 0 0	40 0 0
3	Water Supply Mistri, Asstt. Terminal Tax Moharrir, Daftri.	20 0 0	40 0 0
4	Compounder, Nurse, Dresser, Terminal Tax Moharrir, Blacksmith.	40 0 0	40 0 0
5	Record & Store-Keeper, Asstt. Clerk, Cashier, Tax Asstt. Revenue Clerk, General Duty Clerk.	30 0 0	40 0 0
6	Accountant, Overseer	80 0 0	50 0 0
7	Sub-Charge, Cantt. Hospital	150 0 0	55 0 0
8	Terminal Tax Supdt.	80 0 0	50 0 0
9	Terminal Tax Inspector	50 0 0	40 0 0
10	Sanitary Supdt.	80 0 0	50 0 0
11	Sanitary Inspector	60 0 0	50 0 0
12	Tax and Revenue Supdt.	90 0 0	50 0 0
13	Cantonment Supdt.	120 0 0	55 0 0

Note.—The cost of Living Allowance will be adjusted at such intervals and in such manner as the Central Government may direct.

[No. LWI-24(74).]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S.R.O. 535.—In pursuance of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. PF 15(5)/48, dated, the 11th December, 1948, the Central Government hereby nominates Mr. R. C. Fidio, C/o. Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., Sanctoria, P.O. Disergarh, West Bengal, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Coal Mines Provident Fund constituted by the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour No. PF 15(13), dated, the 12th April, 1950, *vice* Mr. J. Morris, *resigned*.

[No. PF 2(1)/52.]

S. MULLICK, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 25th March 1952

S.R.O. 586.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 42, dated the 8th January, 1952, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order the entries against serial numbers 215 and 216 shall be deleted.

[No. LR-100(9).]

S. NEELAKANTAM, Dy. Secy.

